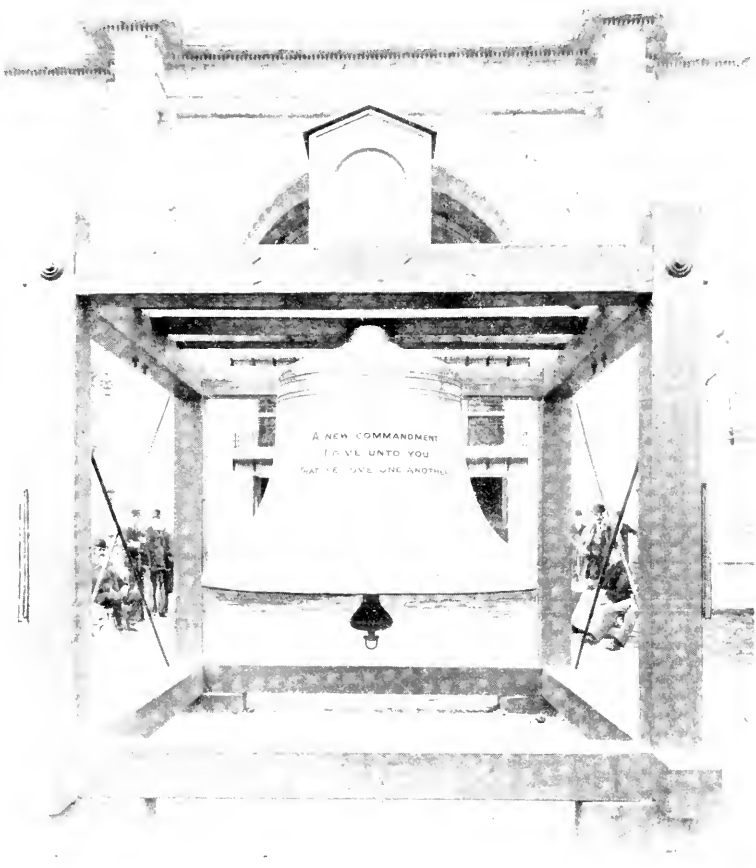
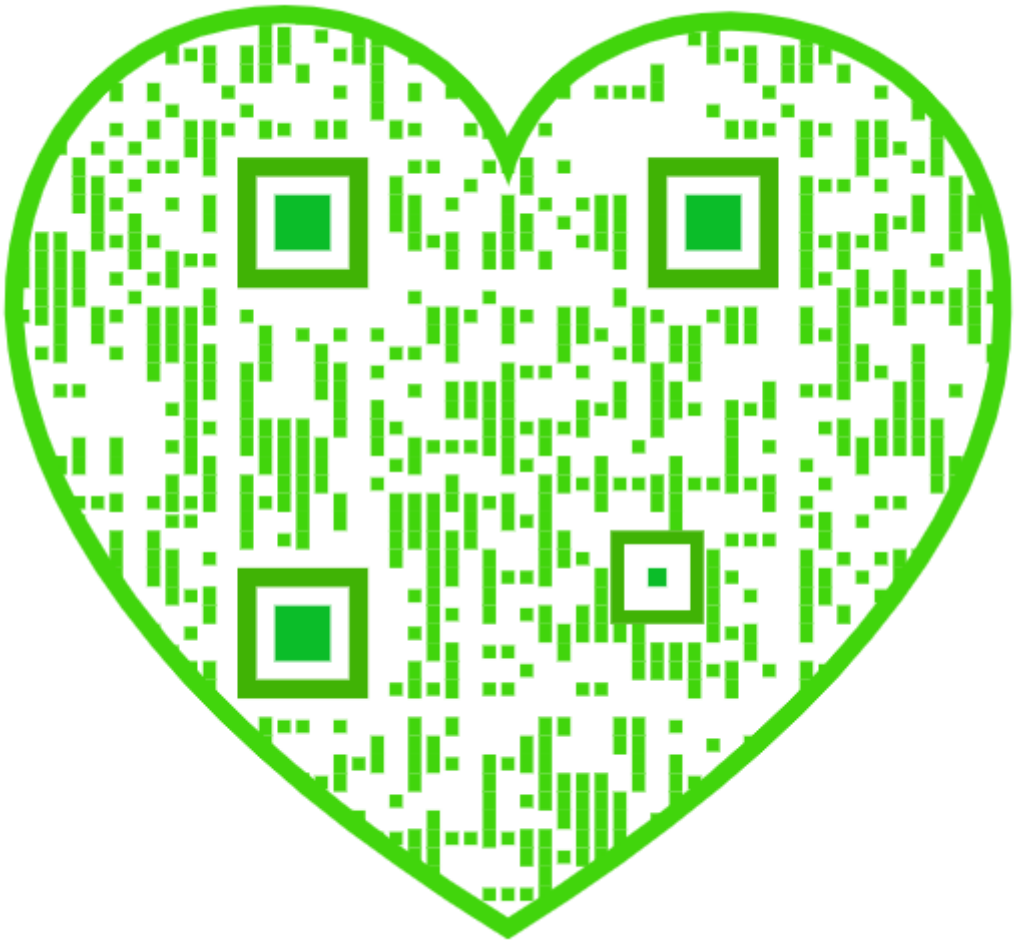
LIBERTY PRIMER



THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL
A MISSIONARY OF LIBERTY AND PEACE



LIBERTY PRIMER.

GIVING THE DATES OF THE ANNIVERSARIES COMMEMORATED BY THE RINGING OF

THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, NEWARK, N. J.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL COMMITTEE,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH,
HENRY BALDWIN, LOULIE M. GORDON,
WILLIAM SALTER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ANNIVERSARIES TO BE COMMEMORATED BY THE RINGING OF THE BELL.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL.

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west.

* * *

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame,
Through its ocean-sundered fibres, feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."—*Lowell.*

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LIBERTY'S BELL.

BY MRS. MADGE MORRIS WAGNER, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

"There 's a legend told of a far-off land"—
The land of a king—where the people planned
To build them a bell that never should ring
But to tell of the death or the birth of a king,
Or proclaim an event, with its swinging slow,
That could startle the nation to joy or woe.

It was not to be builded—this bell that they planned—
Of common ore dug from the breast of the land,
But of metal first moulded by skill of all arts—
Built of the treasures of fond human hearts.
And from all o'er the land like pilgrims they came,
Each to cast in a burden, a mite in the flame
Of the furnace—his offering—to mingle and swell
In the curious mass of this wonderful bell.

Knights came in armor and flung in the shields
That had warded off blows on the Saracen fields,
Freemen brought chains from prisons afar—
Bonds that had fettered the captives of war.
And sabers were cast in the molten flood
Stained with the crimson of heroes' blood.
Pledges of love, a bracelet, a ring,
A gem that had gleamed in the crown of a king,
The coins that had ransomed a maiden from death,
The words, hot with eloquence, caught from the breath
Of a sage, and a prayer from the lips of a slave
Were heard and recorded, and cast in the wave
To be melted and moulded together, and tell
The tale of their wrongs in the tones of the bell.

It was finished at last, and, by artisan hand,
On its ponderous beams hung high over the land.
The slow years passed by; but no sound ever fell
On a listening ear from the tongue of the bell.
The brown spider wove her frail home on its walls,
And the dust settled deep in its cavernous halls.
Men laughed in derision, and scoffed at the pains
Of the builders; and harder and harder the chains
Of a tyrannous might on the people were laid;
More insatiate, more servile, the tribute they paid.
There was something they found far more cruel than death
And something far sweeter than life's fleeting breath.

But, hark! in the midst of the turbulent throng,
The moans of the weak and the groans of the strong,
There 's a cry of alarm. Some invisible power
Is moving the long silent bell in the tower.
Forward and backward, and forward it swung,
And Liberty! Liberty! Liberty! rung
From its wide, brazen throat, over mountain and vale,
Till the seas caught the echo, and monarchs turned pale.

Our forefathers heard it—that wild thrilling tone,
Ringing out to the world, and they claimed it their own.
And up from the valley, and down from the hill,
From the flame of the forge, from the field and the mill
They paid with their lives the price of its due,
And left it a legacy, freemen, to you,
And ever when danger is menacing nigh,
The mighty bell swings in the belfry on high,
And men wake from their dreams, and grasp in affright
Their swords, when its warning sweeps out in the night.

It rang in wild pæan o'er war's gory waves
When the gyves were unloosed from our millions of slaves;
It started with horror and trembled a knell
From ocean to ocean, when brave Lincoln fell.
And again its wild notes sent a thrill through the land
When Garfield was struck by a traitorous hand.
And once in each year as time onward rolls,
Slowly and muffled and mournful it tolls
A dirge, while Columbia pauses to spread
A tribute of love on the graves of her dead.

While Washington's name is emblazoned in gold,
While the valor of Putman, or Campbell is told,
While patriots treasure the words of a Hayne,
The fiery drops from the pen of a Paine;
While dear is the name of child, mother or wife,
Or sweet to a soul is the measure of life,
America's sons will to battle prepare
When its tones of alarm ring aloud on the air;
For Liberty's goddess holds in her white hand
The cord of the bell that swings over our land.

LIBERTY PRIMER.

The Great Columbian Liberty and Peace Bell has four duties :

First—Ringing on the anniversaries of the birth of the creators of liberty, nine a.m., the signal being three strokes to call attention ; then seven strokes, this being the number of letters in the word "liberty," rung at intervals of ten seconds.

Second—At ten a.m., in the spirit of prophecy. This is a very rare ceremony. The first time the Great Bell rang in prophecy was on October 11th, 1893, at the hour when the World's Parliament of Religions assembled in the Art Institute, Chicago, on which occasion, besides the signal of three strokes to call attention, one stroke was given for each of the religions represented in the Congress.

Third—At twelve noon, on the anniversaries of the great liberty events in the world's history. The signal at this hour is in two forms. First, the "liberty signal," which consists of three quick strokes to call attention. Then thirteen strokes, the number of the colonies that created the United States, rung at intervals of ten seconds.

The second and "great liberty signal" consists of three strokes quickly given to call attenti n, and then one stroke recorded for each of the States and Territories in the United States, including the District of Columbia and Alaska, closing with five strokes for the other nations, all at intervals of ten seconds.

The great signal is made use of on the Fourth of July and also in foreign countries when the bell on their soil commemorates the event that comes nearest to being to their people what the Fourth of July is to the citizens of the United States. When the great signal is given on foreign soil, the number of strokes is based upon some fact in connection with that nation's history. As an illustration, when the great signal was rung at the Columbian Exhibition on the occasion of celebrating Mexican Day, the number of strokes given was fixed by the number of states and territories in the Mexican Republic.

Fourth—In protest when some backward step is taken by the representatives of republican institutions. The ringing in protest is always at midnight and consists of a tocsin or rapid ringing in alarm. The bell has never, up to this date, rung in protest.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee have had a quantity of small Souvenir Liberty Bells made from the surplus historic metal saved in casting the great bell.

The Souvenir Bells are handsomely mounted on a bronze frame and standards similar to the hanging of a regular church bell. Each Souvenir Bell has the three texts engraved upon it, copied from the Columbian Liberty Bell:

I.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," (Lev. xxv. 10,) as appears upon the Independence or "Old Liberty Bell."

II.

"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," (Luke, ii. 14,) as appears on the Centennial Bell of 1876, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

III.

"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another," (John xiii. 34,) adopted as the special text of the Columbian Liberty Bell.

These little bells are especially intended for schools, and "Liberty Primer" is to accompany them and give the dates and hour when the great bell rings, that every celebration around the great bell may be repeated at the same hour in the schools throughout the world.

The Souvenir bell should be placed on brackets in the most conspicuous place in the school or assembly room, at a height enabling scholars to conveniently reach the cord with which the bell is to be rung.

It is suggested that the bell be surmounted by a canopy formed of the National Flag crossed and entwined with the beautiful Peace Flag, which consists of a National Flag entirely surrounded by a border of white one-third the width of the flag used for this purpose. The same arrangement of the white border around the flag of any nation forms its own appropriate Liberty and Peace Flag.

If the celebration is to occur at nine o'clock, (immediately after the school is in order,) the teacher will announce from Liberty Primer the anniversary and why it is celebrated, and then selecting one of the scholars, in recognition of some manly or womanly act of patriotism, generosity or nobility of character, after explaining to the scholars why this honor is conferred, will direct such scholar to ring the bell.

The three strokes calling attention can be replaced with a rapid ringing of the little bell. Then the teacher can wait a half minute, and at intervals of ten seconds have the bell rung, the ringing to take the place of the stroke upon the great bell. The hours for ringing the great bell in

commemoration of events, have been fixed at nine and twelve for the convenience of schools, the first being the hour of assembling, and the second the noon hour. This last can take place just previous to the hour of twelve, so that it shall not interfere with the dismissal.

These celebrations can also be made the occasion of securing a visit from parents, which is exceedingly desirable.

The Committee in charge are desirous of placing one of these bells and Primer in every school house in the world, and we would urge that in the United States on February 22d and July 4th, a public celebration be had at every school house around the school house liberty pole bearing the star spangled banner, that your Souvenir Liberty Bell be made use of, and that a thank offering for liberty be made and sent to this Committee to be used to present Souvenir Bells and Liberty Primers to schools in all parts of the world. Every school or patriotic society contributing $15 will receive a present of a Souvenir Liberty Bell and Liberty Primer.

HISTORICAL.

The Columbian Liberty Bell is the first deliberately created Liberty Bell as a Liberty Bell to ring only on the anniversaries of Liberty Events in the history of the world. Over 22,000 different contributions of metal identified with efforts for Liberty or with the lives of the "Creators of Liberty," enter into its composition. Over 250,000 pennies were sent in. The bell was the central feature of the Fourth of July celebration at the World's Columbian Exposition, being rung for the first time jointly that day, by telegraphic wire, by Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, California, the authoress of the poem (printed with this) which crystallized the thought, in the mind of the originator of the bell, that led to its creation, and Miss Minnie F. Michley, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Committee.

In the next issue of Liberty Primer, giving April, May and June, a more full and detailed historical sketch will be given.

January 1st, 1735. Paul Revere born at Boston, Mass.

In 1756 he was a Lieutenant of Artillery stationed at Lake George. He took part in the expedition to Crown Point.

He learned the art of copper plate engraving, and in 1795, engraved the paper money issued by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

He was one of those who took part in the "Boston Tea party," December 16th, 1773. On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, learning that the British troops were to advance for the purpose of seizing the military stores at Concord, he set out at once on horseback and warned the people as far as Lexington of the danger, and prepared them for the battle at Lexington on the next day. Before the evacuation of Boston a regiment of artillery was formed of which he was Lieutenant Colonel. He took part in the Penobscot Expedition. After the war he resumed business at Boston. In 1795 as Grand Master of the Free-Masons of Massachusetts he laid the corner-stone of the new State House at Boston. He died at Boston, May 10th, 1818.

"The spark struck out by that steed in his flight
Kindled the land into flame with its heat."—*Longfellow.*

January 1st, 1745. Gen. Anthony Wayne born at East Town, Chester Co., Pa.

Mad Anthony Wayne. At the age of 16 he went out into the world. In September, 1765, he was Colonel of a regiment of Volunteers, and in 1776 his regiment was accepted by Congress. He was Brigadier General on February 21st, 1777. In command at Ticonderoga from November, 1776 to May, 1777. Brevet Major General, October 10th, 1783. Nominated Commander-in-Chief by Washington, April 13th, 1792. He died from an attack of gout at the garrison Presque Isle (Erie), December 6th, 1796.

His remains lie in the grave yard of Old St. David's at Radnor, back of the Church, where there is a white marble monument, discolored by time and exposure, erected to his memory, which was placed there by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

January 1st, 1808. Importation of Slaves into the United States prohibited.

January 1st, 1863. The Emancipation Proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln became operative. It was issued September 22d, 1862.

"This proclamation marks a great epoch in the progress of universal freedom."

"Our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

January 2d, 1788. Georgia ratified the Constitution.

The Empire State of the South. One of the original thirteen States, named in honor of George II.

January 3d, 1777. The Battle of Princeton, N. J.

Washington in going from Trenton to Princeton encountered three regiments of British, under Colonel Mawhood, who were on their way to join Lord Cornwallis. The British were forced to retreat. Washington continued on to Princeton, where one regiment had been left, and took 300 prisoners, 6 brass field pieces, a quantity of ammunition, and several wagons of baggage. The British loss was about 100 killed. The American loss is stated at 40 killed, among whom were Brig.-Gen. Hugh Mercer, Col. Hazlet, and Captains Shippen and Neal.

January 3d, 1793. Lucretia Mott born at Nantucket Island, Mass.

At the age of eleven she went to Boston. In 1817 she was a teacher of a small school, and in 1827 became conspicuous for her eloquence in Quaker meetings. She associated with the Hicksites on the division of the Quakers. She made several preaching tours through New England and the Middle States advocating peace principles and the abolition of Slavery. She was prominent in the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and in 1840 went to England as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, but was not admitted to its deliberations. Returning to the United States she became interested in improving the condition of women, in the woman's suffrage movement and in behalf of the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia. She died at Philadelphia, November 11th, 1880.

"The woman apostle of peace, and the inspirer of the first peace movement in America." "Truth for authority, not authority for truth."

January 6th, 1811. Charles Sumner born at Boston, Mass.

Graduated at Harvard 1830, studied law with Judge Story. Admitted to the Bar, Editor of the American Jurist, Lecturer at Harvard Law School, after which he spent three years in Europe studying. On returning began the practice of law, but soon drifted into politics. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts and reëlected until his death. He died at Washington, March 11th, 1874.

"Sumner held that the national boundaries of the Union were so fixed that no state could escape from them by secession, that a state's secession was merely an abandonment of statehood, so that it fell back into the condition of a Territory and came under the absolute government of Congress." "His speech entitled 'The True Grandeur of Nations,' was pronounced to be the most noble contribution made by a modern writer to the cause of peace." "True politics are simply morals applied to public affairs."

January 7th, 1718. Israel Putnam born at Salem, Mass.

He had but a moderate education. His family moved to Pomfret, Conn., in 1739, where he became a farmer. He in 1755 commanded a company from Connecticut and served through the French War. On peace being secured he returned to his farm. He was ploughing in the field when news was brought of the Battle of Lexington. Without changing his clothing he at once started for Cambridge. He came back from there, raised a regiment and brought them into camp. With Prescott he commanded at Bunker Hill. He was made Major General, and he was at Cambridge placed by Washington in command of the reserve. In 1776 he was sent to command the fortifications of New York, and then sent to fortify Philadelphia. In the winter of 1777 he was at Princeton, and in the spring appointed to the command in the Highlands, where he remained until 1779, when he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis. He died at Brookline, Conn., May 19th, 1790. "He was brave, energetic, and one of the most efficient officers of the Revolution."

January 8th, 1815. The Battle of New Orleans, La.

Sir Edward Packenham attacked the city of New Orleans with a force of British regulars, stated to have been about 10,000. Gen. Jackson, with an army of 6,000 volunteers and backwoodsmen, successfully defended the city. The British force was dreadfully cut to pieces, their loss of killed, wounded and captured amounting to about 2,600, including Gen. Packenham, who was killed. The American loss was 7 killed and 6 wounded. (Another account says 8 killed and 14 wounded.)

"History records no example of so glorious a victory obtained with so little bloodshed on the part of the victorious."—*James Munroe's dispatch at the time.*

January 9th, 1788. Connecticut ratified the Constitution.

Called the Freestone, Nutmeg, or Wooden Nutmeg State. The "Land of Steady Habits." One of the original thirteen States.

January 10th, 1739. Ethan Allen born at Litchfield, Conn.

He moved to Bennington, Vt., about 1763. New York claimed jurisdiction over the Green Mountain Territory and so did New Hampshire. The King decided in favor of New York. Allen went to Albany and plead in favor of the New Hampshire settlers, but the case went against them. Allen was made the colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys," and the New York settlers were driven out. Governor Tryon offered £150 for the capture of Allen and £50 for each of the other leaders.

Hearing of the fight at Lexington, and knowing the situation of Ticonderoga, he marched for that fort. Benedict Arnold, who had been commissioned colonel by Massachusetts, also sought to reach it. Allen reached Lake George first. On the 10th of May, 1775, with but 83 men, he crossed the lake and reached the fort; rushing in, he summoned the astonished commander to surrender "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He received the thanks of Congress. He was sent to Canada to learn the views of the Canadians, but he joined Montgomery in his expedition against Montreal, and he and his band were captured on September 25th. He was sent a prisoner to England, but soon returned, to be confined in jails and prison ships. He was exchanged May 8th, 1778. After the Revolution he lived in retirement.

He died at Burlington, Vt., February 13th, 1789. (At Colchester, another account says.) "General Allen possessed strong powers of mind, but they never felt the influence of education. He was brave, humane, and generous." "As an expression of his patriotism and military talents, he was appointed to the command of the State militia. It does not appear, however, that his intrepidity was ever again brought to the test, though his patriotism was tried by an unsuccessful attempt of the British to bribe him to attempt a union of Vermont with Canada."

January 11th, 1757. Birth of Alexander Hamilton, on the Island of Nevis, W. I.

Killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, dying in New York July 12th, 1804.

"He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprang upon its feet."—*Webster.*

January 12th, 1729. Edmund Burke born in Ireland.

His father was a Protestant, his mother was a Catholic. He graduated at Trinity College in 1748, and went to London in 1750. He was at one time the private secretary of William Gerard Hamilton during his

term in Ireland as Secretary, and afterwards of the Marquis of Rockingham when he became Prime Minister. He was elected to the House of Commons first from Wendover, then from Bristol and afterwards from Malton. In 1794 he retired from Parliament with a pension, stated by one writer to have been £1,500, and by another £2,500, which was bestowed by government on account of his valuable services. He died July 8th, 1797.

"In private life Burke was amiable and benevolent, in public life indefatigable, ardent and abhorrent of meanness and injustice. It was this latter quality which rendered him a persevering advocate of the Irish Catholic. As an orator he ranked among the first of modern times; and as a writer, whether we consider the splendor of his diction, the richness and variety of his imagery or the boundless stores of knowledge which he displayed, it must be acknowledged that there are few his equal and none who transcend him. * * * No one ever lived and used the general ideas of the thinker more successfully to judge particular problems of the statesman. No one has ever come so close to the details of practical politics, and at the same time remembered that these can only be understood and only dealt with by the aid of the broad conceptions of political philosophy. And what is more than all for perpetuity of fame, he was one of the great masters of the high and difficult art of elaborate composition." "The most consummate orator of modern times, friend of the Thirteen Colonies in their struggle for liberty."

January 12th, 1737. Birth of John Hancock, at Quincy, Mass.

Elected in 1766 to the General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts, and became the President of that body.

Elected to Congress, which met at Philadelphia in May, 1775, where he succeeded Peyton Randolph as President. He returned home in October, 1777. First Governor of Massachusetts, and was annually reëlected until 1785, when he resigned. In 1787 again elected Governor, and he retained the office until his death.

"There are few lives, either ancient or modern, that afford, of disinterested generosity, more frequent and illustrious examples. * * From his private benevolence, a thousand families received their daily bread; and there is perhaps no individual in history, who has expended a more ample fortune in promoting the liberties of his country."—*Biographia Americana.*

He died at Boston, October 8th, 1793.

January 12th, 1745. Henry Pestalozzi born at Zurich, Switzerland.

He died February 17th, 1827.

"He held that education stood for character as well as for the acquirement of knowledge; Froebel (Friedrich Wilhelm August) founder of the Kindergarten was his friend, and Horace Mann the founder of the American Common School System, was a disciple of his work."

January 13th, 1808. Salmon P. Chase born in New Hampshire.

Graduated at Dartmouth College 1826. Taught school in Washington, admitted to the Bar in 1830. Solicitor at Cincinnati for the United States Bank in 1834. He became noted for his opposition to slavery, the fugitive slave law, and the acts of 1793 and 1787. In February, 1849 he was Senator from Ohio, and in 1855 elected Governor, reëlected in 1857. On the election of Mr. Lincoln he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury which he held until June 30th, 1864. On the death of Roger B. Taney he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States in October, 1864. He was stricken with a paralytic stroke in 1870 from the effects of which he never recovered. He died in New York City, May 7th, 1873.

January 17th, 1706. Birth of Benjamin Franklin, the son of Jonas Franklin, a tallow-chandler, and of Abiah Folger, a daughter of Peter Folger, the poet, at Boston.

He died at Philadelphia, April 17th, 1790.

"At his death, in 1790, he was spoken of by two great Frenchmen, Mirabeau and Turgot, as the 'sage whom two worlds claim as their own,' and as having 'snatched the lightning from the skies, and the scepter from tyrants.'"

Franklin's Moral Code:

SILENCE.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

ORDER.—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

RESOLUTION.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

INDUSTRY.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful, but avoid all unnecessary actions.

SINCERITY.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

JUSTICE.—Wrong no one by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

MODERATION.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

TRANQUILLITY.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or accidents common or unavoidable.

HUMILITY.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

Cleanliness. Frugality. Temperance.

January 17th, 1781. Battle of Cowpens, Spartanburgh County, S. C.

Lord Cornwallis sent Lieut.-Col. Tarlton, with 1,100 men, to drive out Morgan, who had been sent by Gen. Green to the western extremity of South Carolina. Tarlton had two field pieces and a superior force of both infantry and cavalry. On the 16th he arrived on the ground that Morgan had left a few hours before. At 2 a.m. he resumed his march, and by daylight he saw the detachments of Morgan in front. Morgan

waited for him in a wood free from undergrowth. Tarlton led the attack himself. The American militia received the attack with firmness, but were compelled to fall back in the rear of their second line, and this line in their turn, after an obstinate conflict, was compelled to retreat to the cavalry. At this juncture Lieut.-Col. Washington made a successful charge on Capt. Ogilvie, who, with forty dragoons, was cutting down the retreating militia. Lieut.-Col. Howard, almost at the same moment, rallied the Continental troops and charged with fixed bayonets, the militia following his example. These unexpected charges threw the British into confusion, and they were driven from the ground, giving the Americans a complete victory. Tarlton fled, leaving his baggage and artillery in the hands of the victors, and losing 300 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, while the American loss was but 12 killed and wounded.

"Seldom has a victory, achieved by so small a number, been so important in its consequences. It deprived Cornwallis of one-fifth of his force, and disconcerted his plans for the reduction of North Carolina."—*John Howard Hinton.*

January 17th, 1852. The Sand River Convention signed.

The Cape Colony Boers from 1833 to 1837 commenced an exodus which was known as the "Great Trek." In 1836 some thousands had crossed the Vaal, and reached the "Trans Vaal" country beyond, which at that time was under the sway of Moselkatze, a Zulu refugee. Some of the emigrants were massacred, and the Boers under Maritz and Potgieter attacked and defeated Moselkatze at Mosega in 1837. The Zulu chief the next year withdrew and founded the Matable State, between the Vaal and the Zambezi, leaving the region between the Vaal and the Limpopo virtually in the hands of the Teckkers. On the east the Boers were attacked by Dingaan, and a division of emigrants who had crossed the Buffalo under Peter Retief were massacred in 1833. The Teckkers were however saved by Andries Pretorious of Graaff Reinet who checked Dingaan towards the close of 1838 and followed by a crushing defeat in 1840. The British occupation of the Territory in 1843, induced the Boers to retire in two bands across the Drakenberg, the southern division settling in the present Orange Free State, and the northern passing into the Transvaal. Pretorious and Potgieter could not agree in the establishment of a government, and the Transvaal was a failure until Pretorious induced the British Government to sign the Convention at Sand River, which virtually secured the independence of that region. Pretorious and Potgieter both died in 1853, and Marthinus Wersels Pretorious eldest son of Pretorious was made the first President of the Dutch African Republic whose title was in 1858 altered to South African Republic.

January 18th, 1736. Rev. Phillips Payson, D.D., born at Walpole, Mass.

He commanded a party of militia and attacked the British who were removing and taking away stores and provisions at Monotomy, recaptured

the stores and disarmed the troops without loss. This action was on April 19th, 1775, and was in fact a part of the battle of Lexington.

"During the struggle for liberty Dr. Payson boldly advocated the cause of his country. As a classical scholar, he rose to distinction, and many young men received the rudiments of their education from him. As a minister, he was a friend and father to his people, and he preached with energy of diction, and pathos of delivery."

January 20th, 1726. Col. William Prescott born at Groton, Mass.

He served with such honor and distinction in the French and Indian Wars that he was tendered a commission in the British army, which he declined, but in 1774, when it became apparent that hostilities would take place, he was put in command of a regiment of minute men. In June, 1775, he went to Charlestown and fortified Bunker Hill, but during the night he changed his position to Breed's Hill, which he also fortified, having under him a brigade of perhaps a thousand strong. Warren and Putnam both reported for service; both of these men outranked Prescott. Warren refused to take command, and upon Prescott appears to have rested the responsibility. On June 17th General Gage, with 2,000 regulars, attacked the position. The Americans waited until the British were close upon the breastworks before delivering their fire; when they did, the British recoiled in confusion, a second attempt had a like result, and a third was made. By this time the ammunition of the Americans was gone, they had but one volley, and when this was gone, the regulars swarmed over the breastworks to meet a hand to hand encounter, and the Americans fled down the hill and across the Neck to Cambridge, the English ships raking them with grape-shot as they ran. Prescott was the very last to leave the hill, and he wished to undertake its recapture, saying that he could do so if reinforced. This action proved that the Colonists were able to cope with the best that England could send against them. Though defeated the Americans were victorious.

Prescott remained with the army for about two years when he resigned, but he joined as a volunteer and was present at Saratoga in 1777, after which he returned home. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature for several years. He died at Pepperell, Mass., October 13th, 1795.

January 20th, 1732. Birth of Richard Henry Lee, in Westmoreland County, Va.

He is said to have originated, in 1773, the plan for an inter-colonial or Continental Congress, which was carried into effect the next year. On June 7th, 1776, upon the instructions of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, he introduced into Congress the resolutions declaring "that the united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

(*Note.*—This resolution originated in the Virginia Convention that met at Williamsburgh, and was reported to that body by Archibald Cary May 15th, 1776.)

He died at Chantilly, Westmoreland County, Va., June 19th, 1794.

"He died as he lived, a blessing to his country."

January 20th, 1734. Birth of Robert Morris, at Manchester or at Liverpool, England. (Both places are given.)

He came to America with his father at the age of 13, and at the age of 15 began a regular apprenticeship in the counting-room of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia.

Appointed to the Second Congress by Pennsylvania, 1775, reëlected in 1776, 1777 and 1778.

Appointed by Congress "Superintendent of Finances" in 1781. Resigned September 30th, 1784.

Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Died at Philadelphia, May 8th, 1806.

"No man had more numerous concerns committed to his charge, and few to a greater amount; and never did any one more faithfully discharge the various complicated trusts with greater dispatch."—*Biographia Americana.*

January 26th, 1837. Michigan admitted to the Union.

The thirteenth State admitted. The "Wolverine State." The Lake State. Originally part of the Northwest Territory, then of Indiana Territory, from which Michigan Territory was constituted in 1805.

January 29th, 1761. Albert Gallatin born at Geneva, Switzerland.

He was left an orphan when nine years old, he had a thorough education, graduating in 1779. He emigrated to the United States in 1780, and commenced business in New England, but his concern failed, and he entered Harvard as a teacher of the French language. After this he went to Virginia and then to Pennsylvania. In 1793, he was elected to the United States Senate but the election was annulled on account of his defective citizenship. He took an active part in the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1795, he was elected to Congress and held his seat for five years until 1801 when he became Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson. This office he held for twelve years. In 1812, he became Commissioner to Europe, and in 1816 was made Minister to France, remaining in office until he was transferred to the Court of St. James in 1826. He returned to the United States in 1828. He died at New York, August 12th, 1848.

He said "a man who has had the direction of the finances of his country as long as I have should not die rich."

January 29th, 1861. Kansas admitted to the Union.

The twenty-first State admitted. The Garden of the West. The Garden State. Named from the Kansas river, (Indian "Smoky water.")

Part of the Louisiana purchase, except the southwestern portion, which was ceded by Texas in 1850. It formed a part of Missouri Territory until 1821, after which it remained unorganized until 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill created the Territory of Kansas, including what is now a part of Colorado.

January 31st, 1713. Anthony Benezet born at St. Quentins, France.

His family were Huguenots, became Quakers and settled in Philadelphia. He became a teacher, and continued in a similar occupation all his life. During the last two years of his life, his zeal to do good induced him to resign the school which he had long superintended, and to engage in the education of colored people. So great was his sympathy with every being capable of feeling pain, that he resolved toward the close of his life to eat no animal food. He employed his pen both night and day in writing religious and philanthropic works. His publications contributed largely towards the prohibition of the African Slave Trade. At his funeral many hundred negroes followed him to the grave in tears.

He said "The highest act of charity in the world is to bear with the unreasonableness of mankind." "Few men," says Benjamin Rush, "since the days of the apostles, lived a more disinterested life. And yet upon his death bed, he said he wished to live a little longer, that 'he might bring down self.'"

February 3d, 1811. Horace Greeley born at Amherst, N. H.

Apprenticed at the age of fourteen to the publishers of *Northern Spectator*, Poultney, Vt. The paper failed in 1830.

After working at Erie for a while, he went to New York in 1831, with all his belongings tied up in a handkerchief. Here he worked in a newspaper office. With Jonas Winchester he started a printing office in 1833, and in 1834 began the *New Yorker*, which it was said was a "literary success but a financial failure." During 1838-39 he was at Albany, where he edited a campaign paper for William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed, called *The Jeffersonian*, and also on his own account *The Log Cabin*, which was successful. The New York *Tribune* began April 10th, 1841, with H. J. Raymond as chief assistant until 1843. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected to Congress; 1867, Delegate at Large to State Constitutional Convention. He signed the bond as one of Jefferson Davis's bail. In 1872 he was nominated for the presidency, receiving 2,834,079 votes against 3,597,070 for U. S. Grant.

He died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., November 29th, 1872.

"The very imperfections of Greeley's early studies had a compensation in the fact that they left him in all the tendencies and habits of his mind an American. No foreign mixture of thought or tradition went into

the composition of his strong intelligence. Of all great men who have become renowned on this side of the Atlantic, he was the most purely and entirely the product of the country and its institutions. Accordingly, a sturdy reliance on his own conclusions and a readiness to defy the world in their behalf, were among his most strongly marked characteristics."—*C. A. Dana.*

February 5th, 1631. Roger Williams arrived at Boston.

He was born of either Welsh or Cornish parents, about the year 1599, but there appears to be no record either of his birth or of his death. He was said to have been 84 years old when he died. He was educated at an English University, and after arriving at Boston was made pastor of a church at Salem. On account of his views he was banished from Massachusetts. With five companions he fled, and on March 24th, 1635, he landed at a place which, in token to his gratitude to God, he called PROVIDENCE. Subsequently he got from the Indians a deed of the surrounding land, which from an apparent resemblance to Rhodes, he named RHODE ISLAND.

"Roger Williams was the teacher of Liberty of Conscience, a principle which has found a place in the constitutions of most civilized nations and all republics."

February 6th, 1778. The Treaty with France.

A treaty of alliance, amity and commerce, was signed at Paris by the French ministry, and by the American Commissioners, Dr. Franklin, Mr Deane and Mr. Lee. The news of this event gave great joy in America. By this treaty France acknowledged the independence of the United States.

At the celebration of the first anniversary of this event by Congress at Philadelphia, the following toasts were drank:

1. May the alliance between France and the United States be perpetual.
2. The United States.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The Queen of France.
5. His Most Catholic Majesty.
6. The Princes of the House of Bourbon.
7. Success to our allied armies.
8. General Washington and the Army.
9. The friends of Liberty in every part of the World.
10. May the new constellation rise to the zenith.
11. May the American Stripes bring Great Britain to reason.
12. The memory of patriots who have nobly fallen in defence of Liberty and Independence in America.
13. A safe and honorable peace.

This was the first treaty made by the United States with any foreign power.

February 8th, 1788. Massachusetts, the sixth State to ratify the Constitution.

The Old Colony. The Bay State. The Old Bay State. One of the original thirteen States.

The Pilgrim Fathers landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth, December 21st, 1620. The Massachusetts Colony was planted at Salem and Charlestown in 1628, and at Boston in 1630. A new charter, uniting Plymouth and Massachusetts, was granted in 1692. Massachusetts led in active opposition to the Stamp Act. The Boston Massacre occurred March 8th, 1770. The Boston "Tea Party," December 16th, 1773. The Revolution began at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and on June 17th the Americans, under Prescott and Putnam, though technically beaten, gained a decided advantage over the British.

February 11th, 1735. Daniel Boone born in Bucks County, Penn.

About 1748 the family removed to Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin, S. C. He was a natural hunter, fully equal to the Indian in tracing a scent. With a party of six he set out to explore what is now known as Kentucky, on May 1st, 1769. He was captured by the Indians; twice he escaped. In March, 1771, he returned home. In 1773, with five other families and his own, he started for Kentucky. He was joined by about forty men, but the party was attacked by Indians and forced to return to Clinch River. Lord Dunsmore appointed him to the command of a garrison to resist hostile Indians. He erected a fort at Boonesborough, where he settled with his family, which was then "Salt Spring." Here he sustained several sieges, and was once taken prisoner while hunting with his men. In 1777 he made an expedition to the Blue Licks, and being captured was taken to Detroit. His men were given to the British commander, but he was retained and adopted by Blackfish, the Shawnee chief. Learning that the Indians were planning to attack Boonesborough, he determined to warn his comrades. Chased by 450 Indians, he arrived after a four days' journey of 160 miles, having had but one meal. He then repulsed the Indian attack.

He was tried by court martial for surrendering, but acquitted and promoted to be Major. 1778 he became Lieutenant Colonel in charge of Lincoln County, one of three divisions of Kentucky. August 19th, 1782, he fought a battle with the Indians at Blue Licks, where one of his sons was killed. In 1790 he moved to Point Pleasant on the Kanawha, in West Virginia. Here he had a large sum of money stolen from him.

Kentucky was admitted to the Union February 4th, 1791, and surveyed. His title to lands was contested, and the case went against him.

In 1795 he moved to the Femme Osage District of Missouri, then in the possession of the Spanish. He was here made commandant, and obtained a grant of 8,000 acres of land.

He died at Charette, Mo., September 26th, 1820.

"He expired while on his knees taking aim at some object, and he was found in that position, with his gun resting on the trunk of a tree.

The charm of a hunter's life hung around him, and in his eighty-second year he went on an expedition in search of the Kansas River.

February 12th, 1809. Abraham Lincoln born in Hardin County, Kentucky

Elected the sixteenth President of the United States, November 6th, 1860. Reëlected November 8th, 1864. Shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington, and died April 14th, 1865.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, and bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."—*Inaugural Address.*

February 13th, 1890. The Oklahoma Bill passed by the United States Senate.

"No-Man's-Land" included in the Territory. The bill passed the House of Representatives March 13th, 1890. The Territory was opened for settlement April 22d, 1889.

February 14th, 1859. Oregon the twentieth State admitted to the Union.

The early Spanish explorers found the wild thyme, and on account of the herb named the country "Oregon." The Greek navigator, De-Fuca, discovered the coast in 1592, and the Spanish Admiral Fonte in 1640. Spain for a long time claimed it, but ceded the right to England in 1790. In 1792 Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, (who was the first to carry the American flag around the world,) explored the great river, which he named after his vessel, "The Columbia." This gave to the United States color to an original claim to the valley of that river. France held a shadowy title to all the continent west of the Mississippi, north of the Spanish possessions, under the name of Louisiana. This the United States acquired, by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. Captain Gray's report was made the basis of an exploring expedition in 1806, under Captains Clark and Lewis. In 1811 the American Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was a director, established a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia, which was called Astoria. During the War of 1812, the Northwest Fur Company (afterwards Hudson's Bay Company) purchased the property. Their employees planted a garden at Astoria, and renamed it Fort George. In 1810 Captain Winship, a New Englander, built the first house on the Columbia river. The Revs. Marcus Whitman and Henry N. Spalding led a missionary party to Oregon, arriving at Walla Walla September 2d, 1836. Whitman realized the value of the country and saw the evident design of the Hudson Bay Company to obtain it for English occupation. Fearing it might be lost he started for Washington across the plains, "to save Oregon to the United States," leaving Walla Walla in October, 1842, and in the depth of one of the most severe winters riding the long journey. He reached Fort

Bent, on the Arkansas river, January 7th, 1843, and then went on to St. Louis and to Washington, where he found the government on the verge of transferring the district to Great Britain as a useless waste. He procured a stay and in September he led a party of two hundred wagons and over one thousand souls as permanent settlers. A provisional government was organized in 1843, and a Territorial Constitution adopted in 1845. A treaty with Great Britain fixed the boundary in 1846.

Congress organized the Territory of Oregon on August 14th, 1848, and on March 3d, 1849, Joseph Lane, the first Territorial Governor, was inaugurated.

February 15th, 1564. Galilea Galilei born.

One of the earliest and greatest of the experimental philosophers, was born at Pisa, Italy. He was imprisoned by the Inquisition because he asserted that the world moved around the sun. He died at Florence, January 8th, 1642.

February 17th, 1815. The Treaty of Ghent, closing the War of 1812-14.

The Treaty was signed at Ghent on Saturday, December 24th, 1814, and ratified by the Prince Regent of England Thursday, December 27th, 1814. Ratifications were exchanged at Washington on February 17th, and the Treaty proclaimed on February 18th, 1815.

"It is important to the United States to make peace, but it is more important to them to preserve their rights as an independent nation, which will in no event be surrendered."—*From Instructions to the Commissioners.*

February 22d, 1732. George Washington, Father of His Country, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

He died after a few hours' illness, December 14th, 1799.

In the family Bible of the Washingtons, in his mother's handwriting, is the following: "George Washington, son of Augustus and Mary, his wife, was born ye 11th day of February, 1732, about 10 in the morning, and was baptized the 3d April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting and Christopher Brooks, Godfathers, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, Godmother." (At that time the year began on the 25th of March. In 1750, by an act of Parliament, it was changed to January 1st. The day following the 2d of September, 1752, was reckoned the 14th, omitting 11 days. The 11th of February, 1732, O. S., therefore is equivalent to February 22d, 1732.)

"The entire progress of the civilized world for more than a century has been shaped by the influence of his life and precepts."

February 22d, 1821. Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.

Ponce de Leon, in search of the "Fountain of Youth," landed in Florida on March 27th, 1513.

President Madison, under authority of the Louisiana purchase, by proclamation took possession of West Florida in the name of the United States October 27th, 1810. On January 3d, 1811, Congress authorized the occupation of East Florida. After a long correspondence, a treaty respecting Florida was made, which is known as the Treaty of 1819. By this Treaty the United States agreed to satisfy claims of citizens to the extent of $5,000,000. On February 13th the President communicated the ratification to the Senate, and the final exchange of ratification took place at Washington February 22d, 1821.

February 23d, 1854. The Orange Free State, South Africa.

The Orange River Sovereignty in South Africa adjoined the British Cape Colony and comprised about 70,000 square miles, divided into four districts. The executive government was in the hands of a British Resident, who presided over a legislative council, composed of resident magistrates and sundry representatives. On February 23d, 1854, Sir George Clark, on behalf of the British government, made over the sovereignty to a convention composed of delegates. A republican form of government was adopted, the Volkhssana was created, and J. T. Hoffman made the first President of the Orange Free State.

February 24th, 1863. The Territory of Arizona organized.

It was originally part of the Mexican cession and the Gadsden purchase. It was separated from New Mexico in 1863.

February 24th, 1821. Mexican Independence.

The long smouldering discontent broke out in open revolt on September 16th, 1810, at Guarrajuato, under the leadership of Don Miguel Hidalgo, who was a priest. He had, it is said, at one time a force of 100,000 men, principally natives. On January 17th, 1811, he was attacked and defeated by the Spanish and, on July 30th following, executed at Chihuahua. Morelos, also a priest, continued the struggle. He raised a force against the Spanish in January, 1812, and in October, 1813, assembled a National Assembly at Chilpanzinco, where a declaration of independence was signed; but Morelos was defeated before Valladolid by Iturbide, December 24th, 1813, and in 1815 shared the same fate as Hidalgo. A guerilla war followed until 1820, when Iturbide, now "Liberator," led the people, and under whom independence was again declared and signed. The same year the capitol was surrendered by O'Donoju, the last of the Viceroys. On May 19th, 1822, Iturbide became Emperor, and independence was universally acknowledged.

February 24th, 1891. The Brazilian Constitution.

The Brazilian Assembly adopt a Constitution. Dom Pedro was deposed and the Republic proclaimed November 15th, 1889, the Empire being converted into a Confederation composed of twenty States. A con-

stitution, subject to ratification, was adopted June 22d, 1890, and a Congress elected under it on September 15th. This constitution was, with some changes, ratified February 24th, 1891, and Marechal Deodoro da Fonseca elected President, and General Floriano Peixoto Vice-President, who were inaugurated on the following day.

February 25th, 1746. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney born at Charleston, S. C.

Graduated at Oxford in England, then studied law, after which he remained for a short time at the military school at Caen, in France. Returning to America he began the practice of law at Charleston and became prominent in politics. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and in 1775 became the colonel of a provincial regiment. He was at the capture of Fort Johnson, and the repulse of the British Squadron off Fort Moultrie. He was then aid-de-camp to Washington, and in this capacity was at Brandywine and Germantown. On the approach of Clinton to Charleston, he took command of Fort Moultrie, which he defended with skill and great bravery. When Charleston was reduced he was taken prisoner and detained the remainder of the war. On returning home he resumed practice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and afterwards of the South Carolina Convention of 1790.

In 1796 he was sent as Minister to France, where he was received with such discourtesy that he left the country, returning however with Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall as joint commissioners. Talleyrand assured the commissioners that a gift of money would be necessary, and that in case of its refusal it would bring on war. Pinckney is reported to have replied, "War be it, then, millions for defence, sir, but not one cent for tribute." This saying aroused the whole country from Maine to Georgia, and on his return there appeared to be grave fears of a war with France. He was made a Major-General in 1800. He was with John Adams Federalist candidate for the presidency of the United States. He died at Charleston, S. C., August 16th, 1825.

February 25th, 1778. General Jose de San Martin born at Yapeyu, on the Uruguay River.

He entered the Spanish military service. He returned home with the rank of Captain, and from the Revolutionary government of Buenos Ayres was placed in command of a division with the rank of Colonel. He had success at San Lorenzo in 1813.

He planned with the brothers O'Higgins the liberation of Chili, and gained a victory at Chacabuco February 12th, 1817, with a final decisive triumph at Maypu, April 5th, 1818.

Plans were then matured for liberating Peru. The army sailed from Valparaiso August 20th, 1820, supported by a squadron under Lord Cochrane. San Martin was declared "Protector of Peru," August 3d, 1821. He died at Boulogne in France, August 17th, 1850.

The motto of San Martin was "Seras lo que debes ser." "Thou must be what thou oughtest to be."

He was the real father of South American Republicanism; he was a true man, a Washington.

February 26th, 1802. Victor Hugo born at Bascanon, France.

He is generally known as a great writer, but perhaps he was one of the most ardent republicans that France has ever produced. He was the "idol of the Paris and French people and retained his health until within a few days of his death, which occurred May 22d, 1885, at Paris." "No French writer succeeded so well in so many lines of art, and no Frenchman ever attained such unbounded popularity during life, or was followed to the grave by such a concourse of mourners."

February 27th, 1844. The Dominican Republic.

The most remarkable events and notable heroes of the Dominican Republic:

"February 27th, 1844, National Independence, God, Country, Liberty.

"Juan Pablo Duarte, founder of Dominican Nationality, born January 26th, 1813; died July 15th, 1876.

"Francisco del R. Sanchez, hero of the Independence of February 27th, 1844; born in 1816; shot on 4th of July, 1861, while defending the integrity of the country, which had been sold to the Spanish government on the 18th of March, 1861.

"Juan Yridro Perez, propagator of the idea of independence; born in 1818; died insane, 1868.

"Ramon Mella, hero of the 27th of February, 1844; born in 1816, 25th of February; died in 1864.

"Pedro Pina, a worthy collaborator of Duarte, born in 1821; died in 1870.

"August 16th, 1863, Independence and restoration of Dominican nationality against the Spaniards."—*From the Supreme Council of 33ds of the Dominican Republic, by Eugenio de Marchena, Gr. Sec'y Gen.*

February, 1790. The United States Supreme Court sat for the first time.

The following are the Chief Justices:

John Jay, of New York, appointed by Washington, September 26th, 1789.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, appointed by Washington, March 4th, 1796.

John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed by John Adams, January 31st, 1801.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, appointed by Jackson, March 15th, 1836.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed by Lincoln, December 6th, 1864.
Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, appointed by Grant, June 21st, 1874.
Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, appointed by Cleveland, 1888.

March 1st, 1845. The State of Texas.

Lone Star State. Settled by the French, who were driven out by the Spanish in 1690.

The Louisiana purchase was made May 2d, 1803, after which large numbers of citizens from the United States emigrated to Texas.

Mexico declared its independence February 24th, 1821, when Texas and Coahuila were created as a State.

In 1827–1829 overtures were made by the United States to purchase Texas, and various offers were made, ranging from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

In 1830 Mexico established a military government in Texas, which was followed in 1833 by a declaration of Independence by the Texans, and war, which was finally terminated in the defeat of Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 21st, 1836.

In April, 1844, John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, concluded a treaty of annexation, including all the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. This treaty was rejected by the Senate June 8th, 1844.

On the 1st of March, 1845, after the election of President Polk, the President was authorized by Congress to negotiate a treaty of annexation, and a special messenger was dispatched to Texas. On June 18th the Texan Congress voted for annexation, and the people ratified it by a popular vote on July 4th, 1845.

A resolution to admit Texas to the American Union passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 141 to 56, December 16th. This was concurred in by the Senate, by a vote of 31 to 13, December 22d, and on December 29th, 1845, Texas was declared to be one of the United States.

March 1st, 1867. Nebraska admitted to the Union.

The name is Indian and signifies "Shallow Water." Nebraska is the twenty-fourth State. Originally a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was first traversed by the expedition under Lewis and Clark in 1805, and it was partially explored by Fremont in 1842, but it had no permanent settlers until the Pacific Railroad was built. In the winter of 1854 Stephen A. Douglas, amid much political excitement, succeeded in having Congress pass what is known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, by the provisions of which Nebraska became organized as a Territory. It included the northeast portion of Colorado, a part of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. Its present limits were defined by Act of Congress, April 19, 1864. By proclamation of the President, Nebraska was declared a member of the Union on March 1st, 1867.

March 2d, 1793. General Sam Houston born near Lexington, Va.

In early life he wandered to Tennessee and lived among the Cherokee Indians. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, an Indian Agent, lawyer, district attorney, and Major-General of the militia.

In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and reëlected in 1825.

In 1827 he was chosen Governor of Tennessee by a majority of 12,000.

In 1833 he moved to Texas and in 1835 was Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army.

On April 21st, 1836, he secured the independence of Texas by a decisive victory at San Jacinto, defeating and making Santa Anna a prisoner.

On October 22d, 1836, he was inaugurated President of Texas, and on December 13th, 1841, he entered upon his second term.

Texas became a member of the American Union on December 29th, 1845, when he was made United States Senator, and reëlected in 1852.

Elected Governor of Texas in 1859, holding the office until the ordinance of secession was adopted, when he resigned.

He died at Huntersville, Texas, July 25th, 1863.

"He resisted secession from its inception, and it is an interesting incident in his life, and in the history of his country, that of his riding close beside the carriage in which sat Lincoln and Buchanan on the day of the inauguration of the former, guarding the President-elect from the possibility of assassination—which was even then threatened, as it was afterwards consummated. The picture of this stalwart old man, nearly three score and ten, armed and watchful, guarding the person of Abraham Lincoln, is one that deserves to be perpetuated in American history."

"The hero of San Jacinto was above all things, an able soldier, wary, intrepid, and resolute; but he possessed as a legislator the qualities of rare foresight, cool determination, and fearless candor."

March 2d, 1867. Department of Education Established.

Educators, political economists and statesmen felt the need of some central agency by which the general educational statistics of the country could be collected, preserved, condensed, and properly arranged for distribution. This need found expression finally in the action taken by the National Educational Association in convention at Washington in February, 1866. From this convention a memorial was presented to Congress asking for the creation of a Bureau of Education. The memorial was presented to the House of Representatives by General Garfield February 14th, 1866, with a bill for the establishment of a national bureau. The bill was amended providing for a *Department* of Education in place of *Bureau*, and thus altered it passed. The Senate passed it without alteration March 1st, 1867, and the President signed it on the following day. On July 28th, 1868, an act was passed which took effect June 30th, 1869, which abolished the Department of Education and established the office of Commissioner of Education in the Department of the Interior.

March 3d, 1845. Florida admitted to the Union. The Peninsular State.

East and West Florida were joined in the Territory of Florida in 1822, having been acquired by purchase from Spain by the Treaty of 1819. A long and expensive war was necessary with the Seminole Indians in order to secure Florida, which lasted until 1842.

March 3d, 1862. Serfdom in Russia abolished.

The rural population of Russia consisted: 1, Serfs; 2, Free agricultural laborers; 3, Peasants, who are small farmers or cottiers, and members of the commune. The causes of slavery or serfdom were: 1, Capture in war; 2, The sale of poor freemen by themselves; 3, The sale of insolvent debtors, and of certain criminals.

After the Crimean War the Tzar Alexander II. created a secret committee to study the subject of the emancipation of the serfs. The Lithuanian nobles at this time expressed a desire that the relations between the serfs and their masters should be revised. A circular was prepared and transmitted to all the governors and marshals throughout the empire where there were serfs, informing them of the expressed wish of the Lithuanians. In 1858 a committee was created in nearly every province, and from the schemes prepared by these committees a general plan was developed, to carry out which the government appointed a Special Imperial Commission. There was opposition on the part of some of the nobility, but the plans were matured and became law, and by it serfdom in Russia was abolished, (February 19th-March 2d, 1861,) by which it is said 32,000,000 men became free.

March 4th, 1789. Commencement of the New Government.

Notwithstanding the opposition made to it, the Federal Constitution soon obtained the assent of all the States save two—Rhode Island and North Carolina. New York is said to have acceded chiefly from fear of being excluded from the Union; and, in consenting, she had demanded a new convention to make amendments in the act. Even Virginia thought it necessary to propose alterations. She required a declaration of rights, and the limitation that the President should be but once re-elected. The discussion concerning these points of difference occupied the year 1788, after which the Constitution was generally accepted, and the grand point of federal union achieved.

The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the commencement of the new government. So wanting, however, were many of the States, or their representatives, in zeal, that three weeks elapsed before a full meeting of both houses could be procured. At length the votes for President and Vice-President were opened and counted in the Senate, when it was found that George Washington was unanimously elected President, and John Adams, having the second number of votes, was elected Vice-President.—*Frost's History of United States.*

March 4th, 1791. Vermont admitted to the Union.

The Green Mountain State. The first State admitted to the Union.

Originally settled by colonists from Massachusetts, 1732. The territory was claimed both by New Hampshire and by New York. In 1777, a convention was held which declared it independent of both. The claims of New York were settled by the payment of $30,000 in 1790. By an act of Congress, to take effect March 4th, 1791, Vermont was admitted to the American Union as a State.

March 13th, 1775. First Bloodshed of the Revolution. East Westminster, Vt.

In 1774-75 the Whigs and Tories were about equally divided, the judges and the juries being appointed by the king. The British authorities attempted to hold court in the court-house, then standing about forty rods north of the cemetery. The colonists were bound that no court should be held, so they armed themselves and drove the court from the court-house. In return the British troops attacked the colonists and a man named William French fell dead from the fire of the soldiers, and Daniel Houghton was mortally wounded. In 1872 the State of Vermont appropriated $600 for a monument, which stands about six feet from the place where French was buried. A small slab stands to mark the exact spot, and on it is the following inscription:

In memory of William French
Son of Nathaniel French
Who was shot at Westminster
March ye 13th 1775,
by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye
3rd
In the Courthouse at 11 a clock at Night
In the 22nd year of his age
Here William French his body lies,
For murder his blood for Vengeance cries.

—*From an old newspaper scrap.*

March 15th, 1820. Maine admitted to the Union as the tenth State.

The Pine Tree State. The Lumber State.

In 1623 Sir Ferdinand Gorges, John Mason and some others, having obtained a patent from the Plymouth Company, sent a few persons from England to begin a settlement. In 1630 thirty-five persons in the town of Exeter established a civil government. In 1652 Massachusetts purchased from the heirs of Gorges all their claims for $5,334, and it was annexed to Massachusetts under a charter from William and Mary, in 1691.

In 1819 the Legislature submitted to the people the question of separation, which was decided by a large majority. The act of Congress of March 3d, to take effect March 15th, 1820, admitted Maine as a member of the American Union.

March 21st, 1806. Benito Pablo Juarez born at Ixtlan, Oajaca, Mexico.

He was of full Indian blood. He had a good education, studied law and began practice in 1834. In 1832 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1846 was one of the Triumvirate of his native State and Deputy in the Republican Congress. In 1847 to 1852 was the Governor of Oajaca. In 1853 Santa Anna banished him, but in 1855 he returned to Mexico, joining the forces of Alvarez, who, after the defeat of Santa Anna, made him Minister of Justice.

Comonfort succeeded Alvarez, and Juarez became President of the Supreme Court and Minister of the Interior in December, 1855.

In February, 1858, Zuloaga replaced Comonfort (it is said unconstitutionally,) and by virtue of his office as Chief Justice Juarez claimed the Presidency.

In 1861 he defeated the unconstitutional party, and Congress duly elected him (January 19th) President.

In July, 1861, he issued a decree suspending for two years all payments of public debts. This led to the landing of English, Spanish and French troops in Mexico. The first two powers withdrew, but France declared war in 1862, and on May 28th, 1864, Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz and was declared Emperor. Juarez, however, maintained an obstinate resistance, and Maximilian was obliged to endure a siege at Queretaro, in 1867, until May 15th, when he was captured. Maximilian, with two of his generals, was shot June 19th, 1867.

In August, 1867, Juarez was again elected President, and in 1871 re-elected. He died of apoplexy, at the city of Mexico, July 18th, 1872.

March 24th, 1636 (?) Rhode Island Founded.

In 1635 the general court pronounced against him (Roger Williams) to sentence him to exile. Winter was at hand, Williams obtained permission to remain until spring. It was resolved to remove him to England, and in a ship just ready to sail. In January, 1636, a warrant was accordingly sent to him to come to Boston and embark. For the first time he declined the summons of the court. A pinnace was sent for him; the officers repaired to his house; he was no longer there. Three days before he had left Salem, in winter snow and inclement weather. "For fourteen weeks he was sorely tost in a bitter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean." He began to build or plant at Seekonk, but, says Williams, "Governor Winthrop privately wrote me to steer my course to the Narragansett Bay, encouraging me from the freeness of the place from English claims or patents. I took his prudent notion as the voice of God." In June the lawgiver of Rhode Island, with five companions, embarked on the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained the founder of an independent State and its earliest citizens. Tradition has marked the spring near which they landed; it is the parent spot; the first inhabited nook of Rhode Island. To express unbroken confidence in the mercies of God, Williams called the place PROVIDENCE. "I

desire," he said, "it might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience." An Indian deed from Canonicus and Miantonomoh soon made him undisputed possessor of an extensive domain (March 24th, 1638). So long as the inhabitants were few, public affairs were transacted by a monthly town meeting. This first system had its decisive influence on the political history of Rhode Island. Had the territory of the State been large, the world would have been filled with wonder and admiration at the phenomena of its history.—(Abridged from Bancroft's History of United States.)

March 24th, 1663. North Carolina Founded.

In 1630 Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General of Charles I., obtained a grant of territory stretching southward from Virginia, from the 30th degree of north latitude, by the name of Carolina. He appears to have made no settlement and the patent was declared void. Between 1640–1650 persons suffering from religious intolerance in Virginia occupied that part of Carolina north of Albemarle Sound. Several families from Massachusetts settled about Cape Fear. The Earl of Clarendon and a company of English noblemen received a charter from Charles II. "The charter empowered them to create and publish any laws which they should judge necessary with the assent and advice and approbation of the freemen of the colony; to create courts of judicature, and appoint judges, magistrates, and officers." . . . One of the provisions of this charter deserves particular attention. The King authorized the proprietors to allow the inhabitants of the province such indulgence and dispensations in religious affairs as in their discretion should be proper and reasonable; and no person to whom such liberty should be granted was to be molested, punished, or called in question, for any differences in speculative opinions with respect to religion, provided he disturbed not the civil order of the community. The reason given for such a dispensing power is "that it might happen that several of the inhabitants could not, in their private opinions, conform to the exercise of religion according to the litany and ceremonies of the Church of England." The proprietors held their first meeting in May, 1663, and agreed upon plans. The chief magistrate was called the Palatine, and there was a hereditary nobility under the Constitution, which was prepared by the celebrated John Locke. This Constitution was abolished in 1693.

March 27th, 1634. Maryland Founded.

Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert), his two brothers, with twenty other gentlemen, Father White and one or two Jesuit missionaries, and between two and three hundred laboring men, embarked on the "good ship Ark," of 300 tons, and a pinnace called "The Dove," of about 50 tons, on November 22d, 1633. They arrived at Point Comfort, Va., February 24th, 1634, where they remained a week, after which they sailed up the Potomac. At the Indian village of Piscataqua, nearly opposite Mount

Vernon, they found Henry Fleet, an Englishman, who proved serviceable as an interpreter. Going down the river they entered a branch now called the St. Marys, and landed at the Indian village of Yoacomoco. At this place a treaty was made with the Indians and the lands purchased. On March 25th a Jesuit priest "said mass," which had never been celebrated in that region before. They placed a cross hewn from a tree, and erected it "as a trophy to Christ, the Saviour, while the litany of the holy cross was chanted humbly on their knees." On the 17th the emigrants, of whom the larger part were Protestants, took quiet possession of the land which the governor had bought. The Indian women taught the wives of the new comers to make bread of maize; the warriors of the tribe instructed the huntsmen how rich were the forests of America in game, and joined them in the chase. Nor did the planters cease in the endeavor to remove all jealousy out of the minds of the natives, and at last they were able to settle with them a very firm peace and friendship. —*Bancroft's History of the United States.*

March 31st, 1854. The Treaty with Japan.

In the spring of 1849 it came to the knowledge of Commodore Geisinger that some American sailors were imprisoned in Japan, and Commodore Glynn was dispatched to Nagasaki to liberate them. This he did, and on returning he laid before the President reasons why he thought it to be "a favorable time to enter upon negotiations with Japan." The Dutch up to this time had the monopoly of the trade. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, instructed Commodore Aulick to proceed to Yedo, with a letter from President Fillmore, in his flagship, accompanied by as many vessels of his squadron as could be conveniently employed in this service, and deliver it to such high officers of the Emperor as might be appointed for the purpose of receiving it. The principal object of his visit was to arrange for supplies of coal, but he had full "power to negotiate and sign a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan." This was in June, 1851. In November, 1852, Commodore Perry was sent with an increased naval force. "A copy of the general instructions given to Commodore John H. Aulick" was handed him, which he was to consider as in "full force, and applicable to his command." He succeeded in concluding a treaty March 31st, 1854.

A convention at Simoda, June 17th, 1857, further extended the rights of Americans in Japan. In 1860 the Japanese Embassy visited the United States.

April 2d, 1512. Florida discovered.

Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, sailed in 1508 on an expedition to Porto Rico, which he conquered, and became Governor of the island. Although advanced in age, being fifty-two years old, he sailed from Porto Rico in search of a mythical fountain of youth, which was supposed to exist somewhere in the Bahamas. Failing to find it, he sailed to the west and discovered the mainland on Easter Sunday (one account says.) Land was probably sighted on Sunday, March 27th, but a landing could not be effected until April 8th. This landing was made at latitude 30° 8′ some miles north of St. Augustine.

"The country was in the fresh bloom of spring, the trees gay with blossoms, the fields covered with flowers; from which circumstance, as well as from having discovered it on Palm Sunday, (*Pasqua Florida,*) he gave it the name of Florida."—*Washington Irving.*

April 2d, 1743. Thomas Jefferson born at "Shadwell," Albemarle County, Va.

Graduated at William and Mary College; studied law, and admitted to the bar 1767. Member of the House of Burgesses 1769–1774. He presented to this body instructions for the Virginia delegates to the Continental Congress of 1774. But although they were not adopted, they were published under the title of "A Summary View of the Rights of British America."

In June, 1775, he became a member of the Continental Congress, and on June 10th, 1776, was made the chairman of a committee of five to prepare the Declaration of Independence, which he drafted and which with a few alterations was adopted and promulgated on the 4th of July following. He remained in Congress until 1778, and in 1779 became Governor of Virginia, holding the office until 1781. He was then associated with Franklin and Adams in completing treaties with European powers, returning home in 1789, he was made Secretary of State under Washington, which office he held until 1794. In 1796 he became Vice President of the United States under President Adams. In 1800 he was elected President, and in 1804 reëlected, after which he retired to his estate at Monticello and devoted himself to education, founding the University of Virginia in 1819.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson were published by Congress in 1854.

In his inaugural in 1801, he said, "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

He died at Monticello on July 4th, 1826.

"Those who surrounded the deathbed of Mr. Jefferson, report that, in the few short intervals of delirium that occurred, his mind manifestly relapsed to the age of the Revolution. He talked in broken sentences, of the committees of safety, and the rest of the great machinery that he imagined to be still in action. One of his exclamations was, 'Warn the committee to be on their guard'; and he instantly rose from his bed, with the help of his attendants, and went through the act of writing

a hurried note. But these intervals were few and short. His reason was almost constantly upon her throne, and the only aspiration he was heard to breathe, was a prayer that he might live to see the fourth of July. When that day came, all he was heard to whisper was the repeated ejaculation, 'Nunc Domine Dimittis'—'Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace.' The prayer of the patriot was heard and answered."—*Oration of William Wirt, October 19th, 1826.*

April 2d, 1749. David Ramsay born in Lancaster County, Penn.

At the age of thirteen he entered Princeton and was graduated later with honors. He took the degree of M. D. in 1773, moved to Charleston, S. C., and commenced practice. He took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle and for a while was a surgeon in the Continental Army.

In 1782 he was elected to Congress, and in 1785 became the President of that body, presiding over it for a year.

His first wife was a daughter of John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College. His second wife was a daughter of Henry Laurens.

He is best known as a historian; he published the following works:

1785, History of the Revolution in South Carolina. 2 volumes.

1790, History of the Revolution. 2 volumes.

1801, A Life of Washington.

1808, History of South Carolina. 2 volumes.

He afterwards wrote a history of the United States which was completed down to the Treaty of Ghent and published by Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, President of Princeton.

During the last forty years of his life he employed his leisure moments in preparing for the press a series of historical works, which were afterwards published under the title "Universal History Americanized."

He was assassinated at Charleston, S. C., May 8th, 1812.

April 4th, 1748. Right Rev. William White born at Philadelphia, Penn.

He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1765; studied theology in England; was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London, 1770, Priest by the Bishop of Norwich, 1772, and, returning to America, he became rector of Christ Church, and St. Peter's Church in the City of Philadelphia. In 1777 he became Chaplain to Congress.

In 1789 he presided over the first Episcopal Convention held in America, wrote the Constitution of the Church, and, in connection with Bishop Seabury of Connecticut, revised the Book of Common Prayer so as to adapt it for the American Episcopal Church. He was elected the first Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786, and consecrated at Lambeth Palace in 1787.

He died at Philadelphia, July 17th, 1836.

"He had a happy combination of intellectual and spiritual qualities for the office of Bishop at the organization of the Episcopal Church in America."

"He continued to pray for George III. until the Declaration of Independence, when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States."

He said, "I know my danger, and that it is greater for my being a clergyman of the Church of England, but I trust in Providence. The cause is just, and I am persuaded will be protected."

April 5th, 1621. The Return of the Mayflower.

Among the patches of wild grass which struggle for life in the choking sands of the shore are little groups of men and women, looking out over the restless ocean. Far out at sea, her sails spread to the breeze, creeping slowly but surely from sight, is a vessel. As she dwindles to a speck upon the horizon, the watchers on the shore are gazing with tearful eyes and longing hearts after the ship. It has been well said that the departure of the *Mayflower*, leaving this little band of pilgrims on an almost unknown shore, "surpasses in dignity, though not in desperation, the burning of his ships by Cortez." Through the struggles of that first New England winter, she had always been in sight, a refuge and relief in any emergency. While the good ship lay in Plymouth harbor, the Pilgrims had a hold upon the outer world. But now they saw her disappear in the distance, they realized that the last frail link that had bound them to kindred and friends in the old world was severed, perhaps forever. There they stood upon the bleak and desolate shore, bereaved of the sympathy of home, and with none to show them kindness or bid them welcome here. Through all the months of their sojourn in this strange land, disease had been busy among them and death had reaped a harvest. Of the 100 who had landed from the *Mayflower* less than a year before, scarcely 50 remained. * * * There they stand, grave men and matrons, hardy youth and pensive maidens, exiled, self-centered, with no friends but God and each other. A gloomy picture? Yes—to human view. But how fraught with glorious promise, which the years have fulfilled. How brightened by the light of later history of those men and women, who bravely accepted peril and discomfort that they might build a State with the motto, "Peace and Liberty." In the face of hardships innumerable and stupendous, they were invincible, and the secret of their strength was this, that in their right hand they held the open Bible, in their left the fundamental principles of American Liberty.—*Rev. Joseph H. Knowles, D.D.*

April 5th, 1818. The Battle of Maypu, or Maipo, Chili.

The patriot army took position at the farm of Espejo, about three leagues from the capitol, and waited for the enemy, who were cautiously advancing. On the afternoon of the 3d of April, Osorio crossed the Maipo and came to the plains, the flanks and rear of his army constantly harassed by parties of the patriot cavalry. Skirmishing was kept up during the afternoon of the 3d and 4th. On the 5th the Royalist Army took up a position on the brow of a hill; the famous Spanish Burgos Regiment

occupied the right wing, the Infantos of Don Carlos the left, the Peruvian and Conception troops the center. Four squadrons of dragoons flanked the right, a body of lancers the left, with a battery placed on a hill still further to the left. The Royalist lines were about a mile in length and confronted the patriot ranks. The left of the patriot columns was commanded by General Alverado, the center by Balcarce, the right by Las Hares, the reserves by Quintana. Each army numbered not far from 5,000 troops; each was led by generals of consummate ability; but the Royalists had the advantage in this, that they had just won an important victory (Cancha Rayada,) which had reduced the fine Patriot Army to about one-half its original strength. This filled one army with enthusiasm, the other with doubt and forebodings.

The battle began about eleven o'clock by a lively cannonading from the patriot battery on the right. Colonel Blanco Encalada commanded the artillery, and with this met the enemy's left as it moved down the hill. A charge was made upon the four field pieces at the left of the Royalists' lines; these were captured and turned against the foe. The battle raged most furiously about the farm house of Espejo. Until the close of the day the advantage seemed to be with Osorio; the center and one wing of his army held the field, and the defeat of the patriots seemed certain. On San Martin's left wing the patriots had been able to withstand the Burgos Regiment for some time, but the regiment of negroes stationed there at last became confused; four hundred of them were lying dead upon the field. The Burgos Regiment now attempted to form itself into a square for a decisive charge; this broke the Spanish lines and threw them into momentary disorder. Colonel O'Brien, a gallant Irishman, commanded here a troop of patriot horse grenadiers. With them he reinforced the reserves under General Quintana, which had been ordered to support this wing. Forming rapidly for a charge, O'Brien threw his men so furiously upon the forming regiment of Burgos that he dispersed it. This regiment was the flower of Osorio's army, and its defeat caused such confusion in the ranks that the patriots were able to press their foe at all points. The Burgos troops fled to the Espejo farm house; Las Hares soon overtook the left which had rushed to the Espejo. For a while the action was kept up in the center, but with both wings beaten back, this part of the royal army gave way and retreated with the rest.

The victory was decisive; half of Osorio's troops were killed or wounded, and the rest taken prisoners; the patriots lost upwards of a thousand men. A stand was made for some time by some troops in the farm house, rallied by the brave Ordonez, but they were driven out and about five hundred of them killed in the court and adjoining vineyards. General Osorio effected his escape, and joined a party of officers and men who had fled to Conception, from which place they embarked for Peru. There were 280 who escaped in this manner. It was a brilliant and decisive victory and established the independence of Chili; not only that,

it paved the way for the independence of Peru, for it broke the power Abascal had been so long able to maintain there.—*A History of Chili by Anson Uriel Hancock, pages 173, 174.*

April 8th, 1731. William Williams born at Lebanon, Conn.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1751, and in 1756 became Town Clerk. He was elected to the General Assembly and was for several years Speaker of the House of Representatives. During the Revolution he was a member of the Council of Safety whose services were daily and unceasing. He was upon the staff of Col. Ephraim and took part in the battle at Lake George.

In 1776 he represented Connecticut in the Continental Congress, and was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. He was again in Congress in 1783-84. In 1780 he was elected Counsellor, and annually reëlected for twenty-four years. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

He died August 2d, 1811.

"He embarked enthusiastically in the cause of the colonies, and by his writings and eloquence, he aroused the feelings of his fellow citizens to resist the arbitrary measures of Great Britain and maintain their rights."

April 9th, 1682. La Salle at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Toward the close of 1681, La Salle, with a party in canoes, again reached the head of Lake Michigan at the present sight of Chicago, and making a large portage to the Illinois, descended it to the Mississippi, which he followed to its mouth, where he set up a cross and the arms of France on April 9th, 1682, and "In the name of Louis XIV., King of France," formally took possession of the whole country watered by that river. The itinerary is as follows:

La Salle's party floated down the Illinois February 6th, 1682.

Emerged upon the Mississippi February 24th.

Encamped at Chickasaw Bluffs and built Fort Prudhomme March 31st, at the mouth of the Red river.

At the divergence of three mouths of the Mississippi April 6th.

Erected at the mouth of the river a monument and cross bearing the arms of France, April 9th, 1682.

**April 10th, 1806. Death of Horatio Gates at New York City.*

He was born at Malden, Essex, England, in 1728. He entered the English army at an early age, and without purchase rose to the rank of major. He was an aide to General Monkton at the capture of Martinico,

*NOTE—When it has been impossible to fix the date of birth of a person entitled in the opinion of the Committee to be commemorated by having their name included in Liberty Primer and by the ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell, the date of death is taken.

and after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he was among the first troops which landed at Halifax under Cornwallis. He was shot through the body at the time of Braddock's defeat on July 9th, 1755. When peace was declared he purchased an estate in Virginia and went there to reside, remaining until the breaking out of the Revolution called him to espouse the cause of America. Congress appointed him in 1775 Adjutant General. He went with Washington to Cambridge, and in June, 1776, took command of the army in Canada, but was superceded by Schuyler in May, 1777, but in the following August he relieved that officer in the command of the Northern Department.

On the 17th of October, 1777, at Saratoga, the British forces under General Burgoyne, surrendered and piled their arms, an event that spread great joy throughout the entire country. "His conduct towards his conquered enemy was marked by a delicacy which does him the highest honor. He did not permit his troops to witness the mortification of the British in depositing their arms."

The surrender of Charleston on May 12th, 1780, to Sir Henry Clinton, called for Gates to take the command of the Southern Department on the 13th of June following. On the 16th of August he was totally defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden. On December 3d he was relieved by General Greene, but in 1782 he was restored to his command.

After peace was concluded he retired to his farm at Berkeley, where he remained until 1790, when he removed to New York City, first, however, emancipating all his slaves and providing for those who were not capable of caring for themselves. Some of them, however, would not leave, but remained in the service of the family. On arriving at New York the freedom of the city was presented to him, and in 1800 he was elected to the State Legislature, but he declined to serve when he felt he could be no longer "useful in the cause of liberty."

On February 27th, 1805, he wrote to his friend, Dr. Mitchel, at Washington, as follows: "I am very weak and have evident signs of an approaching dissolution, but I have lived long enough to see a mighty people animated with the spirit to be free, and governed by transcendant abilities and honor."

April 12th, 1879. The South African Republic. (Transvaal.)

On January 12th, 1852, the "Sand River Convention" gave independence to the Transvaal and the Orange River Sovereignty. On April 12th, 1877, during the administration of President Thomas F. Burgers, and against the will of the people, and the treaty with England,—the British Government, through an underhand commission, Sir Theophilus Shepstone seized and annexed the Republic. Protests against the act, by the Volksraad, Executive Council and the President, and by special delegates, Messrs. Joubert and Kruger to London—the country being in a weakened state, having just finished an exhaustive war with trouble-

some native tribes—were of no avail, and it passed under British administration as the "Transvaal."

Two years later, on April 12th, 1879, a number of the Transvaal burghers, smarting under the thought of their free republic being stolen from them, as by a thief in the night, met at Wonderfontein and took a mutual oath of allegiance, "that with unity, hand in hand, as men and brethren, solemnly promising to be faithful to their country and people, and, looking unto God, to work together until death for the restoration of the liberty of their Republic. So truly help us, God Almighty." A resolution followed this, that in one year hence, the burghers would fight to restore the Republic. When the time approached a war ensued, and the British forces were badly beaten by the Dutch burghers under their commander, General Joubert.

Soon after, their independence and freedom from British rule was again established and so remains. His Honor, S. J. P. Kruger has been President of the Republic since the restoration. (From a letter of Charles W. Riley, ex-Consul General of the Orange Free State, dated February 22d, 1894.)

April 13th, 1829. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.

The passing of this bill by Parliament, which was introduced by Mr. Peel, removed from Roman Catholics most of the disadvantages under which they had so long labored. An agitation in Ireland, encouraged by O'Connell, did much to forward the measure.

April 13th, 1813. Stephen A. Douglas, born at Brandon, Vt.

His father, who was a physician, died when Stephen was only two months old. He lived on a farm until he was fifteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker. He went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he went to school and studied law. In 1833 he emigrated to Illinois. He made part of the journey on foot from lack of money. He settled at Winchester and began teaching school. In 1834 he was admitted to practice law, and within a year became Attorney-General of the state, resigning the office in 1835. He became a member of the State Legislature, and in 1837 was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, in Springfield, Ill., holding the office until 1839, when he resigned. In 1837 he ran for Congress, but was defeated. In 1840 he was Secretary of State for Illinois; in 1841, Judge of the Supreme Court, but in 1843 he resigned to accept the nomination for Congress. He was elected by 400 majority, and reëlected for the two following terms. He took his seat as United States Senator from Illinois on March 4th, 1847. In 1852, and again in 1856, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. In 1858 he engaged in a political contest with Abraham Lincoln for the Senatorship. Douglas carried the Legislature by a small majority and gained his seat.

During the war he gave the strongest support to the Union, and during his last illness dictated a letter for publication, in which he de-

clared it the duty of all patriotic men to sustain the Union, the Constitution, the Government and the flag against all assailants.

He was known as "The Little Giant." His qualities gave him a wonderful power over men. He married twice; in 1847, Martha, daughter of Robert Morris, of Rockingham, N. C., and after her death, Adele, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C.

He died at Chicago, Ill., 1861.

"I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves, our children, and our God, to protect this government and that flag from every assailant, be he who he may."—*Address to Illinois Legislature, April 25th, 1861.*

April 15th. 1598. The Edict of Nantes.

On August 4th, 1589, Henry IV. became, by the death of Henry III., king of the French people. Henry was a Protestant, and the "Catholics Politiques" in the army stood aloof and disbanded. The Huguenots formed the only sound nucleus of his power. In 1593, Henry professed Catholicism. On April 13th, 1598, he was at the Castle of Nantes, from which place he issued this decree in order to secure to his old friends, the Protestants, the free exercise of their religion. "It was the purest and most effulgent gem of Henry's crown."

Louis XIV., at the instance of his wife, Mme. de Maintenon, who had been a Protestant, and who was the grand-daughter of Agrippe d'Aubigne, the friend of Henry IV., revoked the edict on the 24th of October, 1685. The revocation drove nearly five hundred thousand Huguenots out of France, many of whom were the best artisans of the country. They went to England, Holland, Germany, and America.

April 18th. 1775. Paul Revere's Ride.

The day before the memorable 19th of April, General Gage began preparations for a military expedition. Boats from a war ship were launched to carry troops across the Charles river. The movement was noticed by the patriots. Companies were massed on the Common under the pretence of learning a new military exercise.

Doctor, afterwards General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, at once sent Paul Revere, an energetic patriot of Boston, to arouse the country. He was sent to notify Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and to warn the people of Concord that the troops were coming to destroy the military stores collected there. Warren had been informed of the object of the expedition.

Revere only waited to ask a friend to hang out two lanterns in the steeple of the North meeting house, as a signal to notify watchers on the other side of the river when the troops were in motion, and then rowed across the stream to Charlestown. He was not a moment too soon. General Gage heard that his plans had been discovered. Orders were at once given that no person should be allowed to leave Boston. Had these

orders been given five minutes sooner, the whole course of the Revolution might have been changed. As it was, Revere reached the other side in safety. He galloped on horseback through the towns, calling up the people in every house. He reached Lexington. Hancock and Adams were warned. When passing about a mile beyond Lexington a party of British officers, who had come out of Boston that afternoon, were seen lurking in bye-places in the country until after dark. They stopped Revere, who immediately fled, and was pursued for a long distance by an officer, who, when he had overtaken him, presented a pistol and cried out, "You 're a dead man if you don't stop," but he kept on until he had gained a house when, stopping suddenly, he was thrown from his horse; and, having the presence of mind to call out to the people of the house, "Turn out! Turn out! I've got one of them." The officer immediately retreated as fast as he could.—*Hezekiah Butterworth and the Pennsylvania Journal of 1775.*

April 18th, 1783. Washington Issues Orders for the Cessation of Hostilities.

These orders were issued at Newburgh, N. Y. On the 11th of April, Congress had issued a proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities. A Proclamation of Peace was issued on April 19th, eight years after the beginning of the war at the battle of Lexington.

The army was disbanded on November 3d.

The Continental Army, it is said, numbered, during the war, 231,791. Of these, there were furnished by Massachusetts, 67,907; Connecticut, 31,989; Virginia, 26,678; Pennsylvania, 25,678; Georgia, 2,679; from other States, 76,860. Total, 231,791.

The Treaty of Peace was signed November 30th, 1782.

Cornwallis surrendered on October 17th, 1781.

April 19th, 1721. Roger Sherman born at Newton, Mass.

In 1723 the family moved to Stonington, Conn., where he only had the advantages of a country school. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and he worked in this occupation until he was twenty-two years old. In 1743 he removed to New Milford, Conn., making the journey on foot and carrying with him his shoemaker's tools; here he entered into mercantile business with his brother. In 1745 he was appointed surveyor of lands for the county; he also furnished the astronomical calculations for an almanac published at New York. He devoted his leisure to the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1754.

In 1755 he was elected to represent New Milford in the General Assembly of Connecticut. In 1759 he was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Litchfield County. In 1761 he removed to New Haven where he received the same appointment, and became also the Treasurer of Yale College. In 1765 Yale College gave him the honorary degree of A.M. The next year he was a member of the Upper House of the Legislature and Judge of the Superior Court.

In August, 1774, he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress and was present at its opening on September 5th. He was appointed with Adams, Franklin, Jefferson and Livingston to prepare the Declaration of Independence. In 1783, associated with Judge Richard Law, he revised the Statutes of the State of Connecticut. The following year he became Mayor of New Haven, holding the office until his death. With Dr. Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth he was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He was also a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. He wrote a series of articles over the signature of "Citizen" that largely influenced its adoption. He was chosen representative to Congress for Connecticut, and in 1781 was made United States Senator from his State.

He died at New Haven, Conn., July 23d, 1793.

Thomas Jefferson said of him that he was "a man who never said a foolish thing."

Nathaniel Bacon said, "He had more common sense than any man I have ever known."

April 19th, 1775. The Battle of Lexington.

About ten o'clock Tuesday night it was discovered that the British troops were in motion in a very secret manner, embarking in boats that had been brought to the lower end of the Common in the evening. Messengers at once started off to warn the country that the people might be on their guard. A body of troops under Lieut. Col. Smith crossed the river, landing at Phipp's Farm, and proceeded with great silence to Lexington, six miles below Concord. A company of militia, numbering eighty men, had mustered near the meeting house; just at sunrise the king's troops came in sight, one or two officers fired their pistols, and this was followed by firing from the soldiers; eight of the Americans were killed and nine wounded. The troops renewed their march to Concord, where dividing into parties they went directly to the several places where the province stores were deposited and destroyed much property. About one hundred and fifty militia, who had mustered upon the alarm, coming toward the bridge, were fired upon by the troops and two were killed, "thus did the troops of Britain's king fire *first* at two several times upon his loyal American subjects and put a period to ten lives before a gun was fired at them; our people *then* returned the fire, and obliged the troops to retreat." Reënforcements were sent under Earl Percy with two field pieces, who joined the retreating party at Lexington and made a stand. At Menotomy a party of militia under the Rev. Dr. Phillips Payson attacked a party of twelve who were carrying off stores, killed one and took their arms and stores without loss. At the end of an hour the enemy at Lexington found it necessary to make a second retreat, carrying their dead and wounded with them to Charlestown, arriving at the Neck a little after sunset. Passing over the Neck they encamped on Bunker Hill for the night.

In this action the regulars lost 65 killed, 180 wounded and 28 prisoners. The patriots lost 50 killed, 54 wounded and 4 missing.—*Pennsylvania Journal of 1775, slightly altered.*

The following officers and gentlemen were among the killed :

Justice Isaac Gardner, of Brookline ; Capt. Isaac Davis, of Acton ; Capt. Jonathan Wilson, of Bedford ; Lieut. John Brown and Sergt. Elisha Mills, of Needham ; Deacon Josiah Haynes, of Sudbury.

Of the wounded :

Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury, of Needham ; Capt. Samuel Williams, of Cambridge ; Capt. Charles Mills, Capt. Nathaniel Barrett and George Minot, of Concord ; Capt. Oliver Barnes and Deacon Aaron Chamberlain, of Chelmsford.—*Gordon's American Revolution.*

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard around the world.

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

April 19th, 1780. Grattan's Declaration of Irish Independence.

Henry Grattan introduced into the Irish Parliament, where he took his seat as member in 1775, his famous resolution that the "King with the consent of the Parliament of Ireland was alone competent to enact laws to bind Ireland, and that Great Britain and Ireland were indissolubly united, but only under a common sovereign." The oration which he made on that occasion can never be forgotten by those who heard it. The language of Milton and Shakespeare can alone describe its effects.—*Hardy.*

On February 22d, 1782, he brought forward an address to the King, declaring the rights of Ireland, and on April 16th, 1782, for the third time introduced the "Declaration of Rights," which was this time passed by both houses. On May 27th the Duke of Portland announced that the "British Legislature have concurred in a resolution to remove the causes of your discontentment and jealousies;" but this Declaratory Act was shortly after repealed by the British Parliament.

When he rose on April 16th to move a Declaration of Rights, he began his speech with these words, "Now I am about to address a free people." "So completely did his eloquence rise to what was deemed the greatness of the occasion, that the effect has seldom been equaled in the annals of oratory ; and in the state of high-wrought excitement that prevailed, the government, then doubtful of the result of the siege of Gibraltar by the French and Spanish, did not dare to refuse the boon which had already been appropriated without their permission."

April 19th, 1825. Uruguayan Patriots land at Boca de Guitierrez.

The Uruguayans, under Juan Antonio Lavalleja, effected a landing for the purpose of freeing their country from the control of Brazil. They

met the Brazilian Army, under General Laguna, on April 23d at San Salvador, and defeated them. On May 29th, with other forces, Lavalleja surprised General Rivera, "who with his whole force joined the popular side." On October 12th following, Lavalleja gained the victory at Sarandi.

April 21st, 1500. Brazil discovered.

Pedro Alwarez Cabral, commander of the second Portuguese fleet which doubled the Cape of Good Hope, discovered that portion of the coast of Brazil now called Espirito Santo. On May 3d he made a landing at Porto Seguro. He called the country "Terra da Santa Cruz."

April 21st, 1782. Freidrich Wilhelm August Froebel born at Oberweissbach, Thuringian Forest.

His early education was neglected; left to himself in the forest, he began to study, in his own way, nature. He left at the age of seventeen impressed with the idea of "the unity of nature, and he longed to study the natural sciences that he might find in them various applications of nature's universal laws." It was with the greatest difficulty that he obtained permission to join his brother at the University of Jena, where he remained one year, in which he went from lecture to lecture "seeking to find the connection of the sciences, which to him had more interest than the science itself." His university course ended ingloriously, by his being imprisoned for debt of thirty shillings. He went to Frankfort-on-the-Main where he studied architecture. It was while here that he formed the acquaintance of the director of a model school; he persuaded Froebel to throw up his position and begin teaching. He took a post in this school and worked there for two years with the greatest success, when he retired and undertook the education of the boys of one family. Afterwards he went to Yverdon, taking the boys with him, and joined the famous institution of Pestalozzi. In 1811 he studied at Gottingen, and then at Berlin, and in 1813 served in Lutzow's Corps through the campaign, returning in 1814 to Berlin, he became the Curator of the Museum under Professor Weiss. In 1816 he went to Greisheim, where he first taught his brother's children, and then opened a school, which was afterwards transferred to Keilhau; for fourteen years he devoted himself to this work. At the instance of the government of Switzerland he moved to Burgdorf (Bernesetown) in order to establish an orphanage and to superintend a course of training for teachers. He found that the children at Burgdorf who were received into the Swiss schools were entirely neglected prior to the attainment of the school age, that as a consequence the schools were very defective. "The Education of Man" appeared in 1826; this book is held to be a great book, and deals largely with the subject of education before the age of seven years. In 1837 he returned to Keilhau and at Blankenburg opened his first

"Kindergarten," but he was compelled to close it for want of funds. He carried on a course of instruction for teachers at Keilhau, Liebenstein, and in the Duchy of Meiningen.

He died at Bad-Liebenstein June 21st, 1852.

"He originated the name 'Kindergarten' and called the Superintendents 'children's gardeners.' He laid great stress on every child cultivating his own plot of ground, but this was not his reason for the choice of the name. It was rather that he thought of these institutions as enclosures in which the young human plants are nurtured. In the Kindergarten the children's employment should be play. But any occupation in which children delight is play to them; and Froebel invented a series of employments, which, while they are in this sense play to the children, have, nevertheless, as seen from an adult point of view, a distinct educational object."

April 21st. 1802. Louis Kossuth born at Monok, Zemplin, Hungary.

He was educated at the Protestant College of Scharaschpatack, graduated in 1826. In 1830, as agent of the Countess of Szapary, he was a member of the comital assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he was a member of the National Diet. He began the publication of a report of the proceedings of this body on lithographic sheets, until the government suppressed them; then he issued manuscript circulars. For this the government prosecuted him for high treason, and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but after a year and a half of confinement he was liberated by an act of amnesty. In January, 1841, he was editor of *Hirlap* at Pesth. In March, 1848, he entered Vienna to urge the claims of Hungary, at the head of a deputation. He returned to Presburg as the Minister of Finance. The reforms he had advocated were now carried out, the feudal system was swept away, the peasants declared free, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. On July 2d, 1848, he was created Governor of Hungary, which office he held during the civil war of 1848-49. When Hungarian liberty was crushed, he fled to Turkey, reaching Schumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Cuyon, and some 5,000 men and was appointed a residence at Widdin. The refugees were removed to Katahia in Asia Minor, where they remained until August 22d, 1851. On September 1st, 1851, he left Katahia, touched at Spezzia and at Marseilles, and then visited Gibraltar and Lisbon, going thence to Southampton. The United States government dispatched the steamer *Mississippi* to bring him to America. He sailed for New York on the 21st of November, where he was received with a great ovation. He made a tour of the United States, arousing interest in behalf of Hungary, and then returned to England. Here he connected himself with newspapers and delivered lectures. In 1860, Messrs. Day & Son became the defendants in a suit brought by the Austrian government for the lithographing of certain bank notes for circulation in Hungary, which were signed by Louis Kossuth as Gov-

ernor. In November, 1861, he published an article in *Perseveranca* (an Italian paper,) respecting the situation in Hungary, and urging Italy to war with Austria. On June 6th, 1866, he advised the Hungarians to reject the overtures of Francis Joseph. On August 1st, 1867, he was elected deputy for Witzen, but declined to accept the office. In November, 1879, he lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen, the Chamber of Deputies having voted that an uninterrupted residence abroad of over ten years deprived a Hungarian of his civil status. This vote was passed 141 to 52. In 1852 he published the last volume of his memoirs. The cable dispatches (March, 1894,) at this writing bring word that the old patriot has joined the illustrious dead. He has lived the last years of his life at Turin, suffering from the infirmities of old age.

"Kossuth is one of the remarkable men of the nineteenth century, and while his life for a generation has not been marked with such stormy episodes as those of his earlier years, he has remained one of the prominent figures of the history of our times."

April 21st. 1836. The Battle of San Jacinto.

The day before the battle, General Sam Houston said to General Rusk, "Tomorrow I will conquer, slaughter and put to flight the entire Mexican Army, and it shall not cost me a dozen of my brave men." Houston made the attack with but 700 men upon a Mexican force under General Santa Anna, of 1,800. The Texan cry was, "Remember the Alamo." The Mexicans were badly defeated, 630 were killed, 280 were wounded, and the remainder including Santa Anna were made prisoners. The Texan loss was seven killed and thirty wounded. This battle was decisive and secured the independence of the Republic of Texas.

April 22d, 1744. James Sullivan born at Berwick, Maine.

He was carefully educated by his father; he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and before the Revolution was ranked as one of the most eminent members of the profession. He was the King's attorney for Kent county.

He was a member of the Provincial Congress, and in 1775, sent by that body on a mission to Ticonderoga. In 1776, he was with John Adams, William Cushing and several others appointed a Judge of the Superior Court. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1783 represented Massachusetts in Congress, and was one of the commission to run the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York and to settle their claims to certain western lands; 1787, member of the Executive Council; 1790, Attorney-General; 1796, appointed by Washington to arrange the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces; 1807, Governor of Massachusetts. He died while Governor, October 17th, 1808.

"The great traits of his mind were force, comprehensiveness and ardour. Nothing of consequence escaped the fullness and intensity of his

thoughts. His arguments were close, clear and strong, not calculated so much for parade as to secure conviction. In his administration he was wise, upright and impartial. Personal and professional pursuits did not wholly engross his care. Letters and science received his aid and encouragement. He was one of the first members of the American Academy of Fine Arts, and one of the founders, and President for many years of the Massachusetts Historical Society."

April 22d, 1884. The African International Association Recognized by the United States.

The President, in his annual message, recommended the recognition of the flag of the Association, and on April 10th a resolution was passed by the Senate in executive session concurring in the view taken by the President. The injunction of secrecy being removed, Mr. Henry S. Sanford, the representative of the Association, made a declaration in regard to the objects of the Society, their treaties with the legitimate sovereigns of the Congo basin and the Niadi-Kialun and in the adjacent territories on the Atlantic. The Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, by order of the President and the Senate, announced that orders would be issued to officers of our government to acknowledge the flag of the Association as that of a friendly nation.

April 22d, 1889. Oklahoma Opened for Settlement.

The bill creating Oklahoma passed the United States Senate, February 13th, 1890. The House, on March 13th, 1890. On March 27th, 1889, the President fixed the day for the opening of the Territory for settlement, but until the date mentioned no one was permitted to enter it. "Boomers" began to gather around the borders in large numbers. On April 7th they threatened to destroy the railroad bridges leading into the Territory. On April 11th a number of settlers from Kansas were permitted to cross the "Cherokee Strip." On April 14th disputes respecting land claims between Texans and Kansans led to bloodshed. On April 15th trains heavily loaded with houses, goods, and all necessary supplies for a new colony, stood ready at Kansas City waiting for the signal for admission. On the 22d (the day for admission), the wildest stampede took place over the borders, and thousands began the wild scramble for place in securing farms.

"God! What a race; all life merged into arrowy flight;
Trample the brother down, murder, if need be so,
Ride like the wind and reach the Promised Land ere night,
The Strip is open, is ours, to build on, harrow and sow.

So, spent and bruised, and scorched, down trail thick strewn with hopes
Awreck, did the Boomers race to the place they would attain;
Seizing it, scot and lot, ringing it round with hopes,
The homes they had straightly won through fire and blood and pain."

—*Richard Burton.*

"Oklahoma continues to comport herself as if she had been an open settlement a hundred years, instead of only four. Her latest statistics show nearly 2,400,000 acres of farm land in use, with a cash value of more than $13,000,000. Her farm implements are worth $340,000, and she has growing 683,000 apple trees, 648,000 peach trees, 69,000 cherry trees, 51,000 pear trees, and a great variety of other fruit trees and vines. The whole Territory is adapted for fruit growing."—*New York Sun, February, 1894.*

April 24th, 1704. First Daily Newspaper in the United States.

In 1663, Sir Roger d'Estrange established what may be perhaps considered the first issue of general public information in England. It was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and was continued for three years, when it ceased upon the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the United States the *Boston News Letter* made its first issue on April 24th, 1704. It was twelve inches long by eight inches wide, printed upon a half-sheet of paper. It continued publication until 1774.

1775 there were thirty-seven newspapers in the United States; in 1810, 358; in 1834, 1,555.

Rowell reports for 1893 the number of papers published in the United States and Canada as 20,954, the total yearly issue being 3,481,610,000.

It is estimated that there are about 50,000 newspapers in the world, more than half of which are printed in the English language.

April 25th, 1599. Oliver Cromwell born at Huntingdon, England.

He was the son of Robert Cromwell, second son of Sir Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward. He was educated at Huntingdon Grammar School under Dr. Thomas Beard, and on April 22d, 1616, entered Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He did not graduate, but on the death of his father in June, 1617, he left the University. He afterwards studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but he remained here but a short time.

On August 22d he was married at St. Giles' Church, Cripplegate, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier of Felsted, and returning to Huntingdon, settled down to a quiet farmer's life, in which he spent ten years that were uneventful.

On March 17th, 1628, he entered the House of Commons as a delegate from Huntingdon. He made his first speech on February 11th, 1629. "In his Parliamentary course he was more remarkable for his business-like habits and energy of character than for the elegance of his language or gracefulness of delivery. His appearance and dress, too, were plain and unprepossessing." In April, 1640, he took his seat for Cambridge, and in the "Long Parliament" that met on November 3d, he also sat for Cambridge.

On January 12th, 1642, Charles left Whitehall to return no more until the day of his execution. At this time Cromwell was forty-three years old. "With no knowledge of war, but much of himself, of men, and of the Bible, this stout English squire had made up his mind in no hasty, factious spirit to draw his sword against his king, and venture his life for what he believed with his whole heart and soul to be the cause of 'freedom and the truth in Christ.'" In September he received a commission as Captain of horse from the Earl of Essex, and he gradually gathered around him a regiment of a thousand, whose title, "Ironsides," has become famous. From this time until 1646 he signalized himself, especially at Marston Moor, Newbury and Torrington, and on June 14th, 1645, Cromwell and his "Ironsides" decided the day at Naseby. On April 22d, 1646, he returned to his seat in Parliament, and was received with distinguished honors.

In 1648 he was sent to restore order in Wales, and from there went to Yorkshire and then to Scotland. On December 6th he arrived in London, and during the following month sat in the High Court of Justice for trying the King. The King was beheaded before the banqueting house at Whitehall on January 30th, 1649. After the execution Cromwell was nominated to the new Council of State.

March 15th, 1649, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He left London on July 10th, embarked at Milford Haven August 13th, landed at Dublin August 18th, and in nine months peace was restored and he returned to England on May 31st, 1650.

June 26th, 1650, he was made Captain-General of all the forces of the Commonwealth. He was successful at Dunbar September 3d, 1650, at Worcester, September 3d, 1651, where "the last hope of royalism was buried."

On the morning of April 20th, 1653, Cromwell and his troopers entered and dissolved the "Long Parliament" that had now sat for twelve years. Summons were issued in his name to 140 persons to act as Parliament. This Assembly met July 4th, but on December 12th they resigned their power into the hands of Cromwell. Four days after the resignation of the "Little Parliament" he assumed the office of Supreme Governor, and on December 16th, 1653, he was solemnly installed at Westminster "Lord Protector of England."

For five years he maintained himself, but his course was disturbed by constant plots, cabals and like formidable annoyances. He at length fell a victim to a nervous fever, and on the anniversary of his "Fortunate Day," September 3d, 1658, he died.

April 26th, 1638. Founding of Aquidneck, or Aquitneck.

William Coddington was a native of Lincolnshire and came over with Governor Winthrop in the *Asbella*, arriving at Salem on March 7th, 1630. He came as an asssistant or magistrate. His name stands at the head of a covenant signed at Aquidneck establishing a body politic

to be governed by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings. They found, however, that it was soon necessary to decide upon something more definite. Mr. Coddington was appointed judge, and three elders joined with him. These were directed by the vote of the free men, January 2d, 1639, to be governed by the general rules of the Word of God, when no particular rules were known. On March 20th, 1640, another change was made, when a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and four assistants were appointed. Coddington was elected Governor for seven years successively, and once again toward the close of his life. He is known as "The Father of Rhode Island." He died in 1678, aged seventy-eight years.

April 27th, 1803. Death of Toussaint L'Ouverture in the Castle of Joux.

François Dominique, surnamed Toussaint L'Ouverture, was born at Breda, near Cape Town in Santo Domingo, in the year 1743, both of his parents being African slaves. (The Americanized Encyclopædia says he was born May 20th, 1746, and calls him Pierre Dominique Toussaint L'Overture.) From Pierre Baptiste he received the rudiments of an education. He was employed to take the care of cattle, but after he had learned to read, his master, M. Bayen de Libertat, manager of the estate, made him his coachman.

He took no part whatever in the insurrection of the mulattoes which broke out on August 23d, 1791, but when the proclamation of emancipation of February 4th, 1794, was issued, he immediately became conspicuous because of his superior military abilities. In April, 1796, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of St. Domingo. "In his own person he exhibited the greatest simplicity, but he surrounded himself with a very brilliant staff," and by 1799 was at the height of prosperity. "He made himself felt everywhere and in everything in the Island, and was soon practically the governing power there. He was generous and humane, and his great character shines out on the pages of history as the one illustrious figure which gives relief from the pain of that dark and trying time. Order having been restored, he devoted himself to reorganization in which he displayed as much genius as he had exhibited in the field. The wheels of peaceful industry were again set in motion. The old planters returned to their plantations under a guarantee of a word that never was broken, and the fields once more smiled with flower and harvest. In the course of this work of reorganization he had, in May, 1801, promulgated a Constitution which conferred special powers upon him, but which was, however, distinctly made subject to the approval of the mother country."

In January, 1801, he conquered the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and in December following issued a proclamation declaring his obedience to the French Republic, but at the same time appealing to his soldiers in a language that left no doubt whatever of his determination to repel force with force. A French expeditionary force of fifty-four sail,

under the command of General Victor Emmanuel Leclerc, (brother-in-law of Napoleon,) landed at Cape Haitien on February 12th, 1802, and were met by a steady and persistent resistance on the part of the blacks. The war that followed was "characterized by unspeakable atrocities, the blacks insisting on fighting Leclerc with his own weapons, exacting an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. They were ably led by Toussaint, Christophe, and Dessalines, and fought with the bravery of desperation." Yellow fever came to the assistance of the blacks. Leclerc sought to repair the damage by fresh troops, but it was no use; he himself fell a victim to the disease and died. He was succeeded by Rochambeau; but although the French won the battles, he was forced to abandon the contest and finally left the Island in December, 1803. It is said that the French spent in this fruitless expedition 200,000,000 francs and sacrificed 55,000 of their best troops.

General Leclerc finding it impossible to conquer Toussaint by force of arms, descended to intrigue. Napoleon sent back his sons, who were at school in France bearing messages of mingled threat and promise. Toussaint would not violate his trust and betray liberty that had been purchased with so much blood. Christophe and Dessalines for some cause became dissatisfied, and unsuspecting treachery, Toussaint and Rigaud were induced to accept terms. They were made prisoners, sent at once to Brest, then to Paris, where they were lodged in the Temple. Soon after, Toussaint was transferred to the Castle of Joux, near Besancon, where his faithful attendant, Mars Plaiser, was taken from him, and where he had to undergo close confinement. His health failed, and he died on April 27th, 1803.

"A devout Catholic, he gloried in fighting for his king, but the decree of the convention emancipating slaves worked an unexpected change. He joined the Republic, and soon made it supreme in Hayti. Refusing a crown offered by the English, saving the French Governor from the mulattoes and protecting all races alike, he became the real ruler of the country. His civil administration was in no way inferior to his conduct in war. Those who had been slaves were sunk in idleness; he commanded all to work. Vigilant, energetic, incorruptible, merciful to his enemies, severe to his friends when required by public good, and entirely free from the prejudices of race, he alone was able to govern the colony. After seven years of formal dictatorship, to give his authority a surer foundation he sent home the draft of a constitution which provided for the freedom of all races, he himself being created governor for life, with power to name his successor. But before it reached Europe the peace enabled Bonaparte to send a great armament to Hayti. Toussaint counselled submission; but when war broke out he threw his lot in with his fellows. Overpowered, he was nominally set free, but soon after entrapped and carried to France. He died in eighteen months, from the hardness of his imprisonment in the Jura. Six months later France abandoned Hayti forever."—*Pierre Lafitte.*

April 27th, 1822. General U. S. Grant born at Point Pleasant, Clearmont County, Ohio.

He graduated at West Point, Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July 1st, 1843. He joined the army under General Zachary Taylor, in Texas, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious service at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and became Captain. On July 31st, 1854, he resigned from the army and became, first, a farmer, near St. Louis, and then a clerk in his father's store at Galena.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was made Colonel of the Illinois Twenty-first Volunteers; he was promoted Brigadier-General, May 17th, 1861; Major-General, February 16th, 1862; Lieutenant-General, March 2d, 1864; General, July 25th, 1866. He was President of the United States from March 4th, 1869, to March 4th, 1877, and on March 3d, 1885, was restored by Congress to the army and placed on the retired list with the rank of General of the Army.

After retiring from the Presidency he made an extended tour of the world and was received with marked distinction by the people and rulers everywhere. He then went to New York to reside; here he placed his capital in a banking house in which his son was a partner, but he, personally, took no part in the management. The firm failed and General Grant was financially ruined. At this juncture he accepted an offer of a leading magazine to contribute a series of articles having reference to the principal campaigns of the civil war. "Although he had never engaged in literary work, he proved himself a clear and lucid writer, and his contributions to the history of the war are of great value." In the summer of 1884, he developed in his mouth and throat a soreness, which, on consulting a physician, was declared to be cancerous. The trouble grew rapidly worse, and he knew that his days were numbered. With this knowledge clearly before him he sat down to prepare for publication his memoirs, in order to make provision for those who were dearest to him. The last page of this work was finished four days before his death. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23d, 1885.

"His military and political career are a part of the history of his country. A plain, quiet, gentle, unostentatious, reticent man, he attracted little attention to himself, personally. But his inflexible resolution, that held steadily to its purpose through every delay and disaster; his fertility of resource to meet each movement of his wary opponents; his power of handling great masses of men, and of manœuvering in concert the widely separated Federal armies; his unruffled calmness, alike in moments of defeat and of triumph; his quick decision and prompt action in great emergency, as if he had prepared for it; above all, his sublime faith in his ultimate and perfect success, inspired his companions-in-arms with an intense devotion and made him to them the very 'incarnation of the cause for which they were fighting.'"—*Barnes' History.*

"The most brilliant jewels of his crown will be that he counselled peace and reconciliation among his countrymen, and that he demonstrated the justice and wisdom of settling dispates among nations, not by war, but by arbitration."—*Chauncey M. Depew.*

April 28th, 1758. James Monroe Born in Westmoreland County, Va.

When the Revolution broke out in 1776, he left William and Mary College to join the Continental Army. He participated in the actions at Harlem Heights, White Plains and Trenton, where he was dangerously wounded. In the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, he was an aide to Gen. William Alexander (Lord Sterling), and was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At the request of Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, he was sent as Commissioner to visit the Southern Army under command of Baron De Kalb in 1780. Returning, he began the study of law under Jefferson. In 1782 he was a member of the Assembly of Virginia, and was called to a seat in the Executive Council. From 1783–1786 was a member of Congress, and in 1787 a member of the Constitutional Convention, and also a member of the State Convention that adopted it. On March 12th, 1790, William Grayson, the United States Senator from Virginia, died at Dumfries, on his way to Congress, and Mr. Monroe was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1794 he was the United States Minister to France, and on his return in 1799 was elected Governor of the State of Virginia. In 1802, President Jefferson appointed him to act with Mr. Livingston, then Minister to France, and Mr. Charles Pinckney, Minister to Spain, The result of this embassy was the purchase by the United States of that vast country then known as Louisiana, with indefinable boundaries north of the Spanish Colonies, west from the Mississippi. In 1803 he succeeded Rufus King as Minister to England. In 1810 he was once more in the State Legislature, and in the following year made Governor, but before the close of the year he succeeded Robert Smith as Secretary of State under President Madison. In 1814 he succeeded John Armstrong as Secretary of War, and in 1816 was elected President, reëlected in 1820 without any opposition. He died in New York city, July 4th, 1831.

On the 2d of December, 1823, he inserted in his annual message to Congress, a declaration, which is now known as the "Monroe Doctrine." "It was the formation of the sentiment then beginning to prevail, that America was for Americans." The United States would not interfere with European politics, and European nations must not meddle with the politics of any State, either in North or South America. "It has been called the Second Declaration of Independence."

"Let them bring all the vassels of Europe in arms:
We 're a world by ourselves."—*R. T. Paine.*

Comes out in his message in thundering tone
And says all he wants is to be let alone.—*Anon.*

April 28th, 1788. Maryland Ratifies the Constitution.

The people of Maryland were at one time called "craw-thumpers" by politicians. Maryland was the seventh State to Ratify the Constitution. The State was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. It was the purpose of Lord Baltimore in founding Maryland to erect a Roman Catholic Province upon a feudal basis, with a hereditary nobility, &c., but this could not be carried out because of the operation of a clause in their charter which prescribed that laws could be made only with the "advice and consent and approbation of the freemen of said province, or the greater part of them, or by their delegates or deputies." Maryland took an active part in the war for the extinction of French domination on this continent, and the colony was among the first to resist and oppose the British aggressions, which led to the Revolutionary War. In 1774 the proprietary government came to an end and the authority was assumed by the people. The first Republican Legislature assembled at Annapolis, February 3d, 1777, and Thomas Johnson was the first Republican Governor of the State.

April 29th, 1745. Oliver Ellsworth Born at Windsor, Conn.

He graduated at Princeton in 1766, and began the practice of law. In 1777 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress. From 1780–1784, member of the Council of Connecticut, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. In 1787 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and when the Constitution was adopted he was chosen Senator from Connecticut. In 1796 Washington nominated him Chief Justice of the United States. In 1799 President Adams appointed him envoy extraordinary to visit France, "to discuss and settle by treaty, all controversies between the United States and France." Messrs. Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davie and W. V. Murray were made members of the Commission. When they arrived at France, the Directory had been overthrown, and they had to deal with Bonaparte as first Consul. "They succeeded in restoring good relations." On the 7th of April, powers were exchanged and a treaty concluded on September 30th, 1800. Returning home in 1800, Judge Ellsworth resigned the office of Chief Justice of the United States. The people of Connecticut at once came forward and demanded that he should be the Chief Justice for the State. This he, however, declined to accept on account of his ill health. He died November 26th, 1807.

"Mr. Ellsworth was an accomplished advocate, an upright legislator and an able and impartial judge, a wise and incorruptible patriot, who devoted every faculty, every literary acquisition and almost every hour of his life to his country's good."

April 30th, 1789. Washington inaugurated first President of the United States.

The Revolutionary War began with the Battle of Lexington (April 19th, 1775) and closed with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York-

town (October 19th, 1781). The British evacuated New York on November 25th, 1783; the army was disbanded, and, at Annapolis, on December 23d, 1783, Washington resigned his commission to Congress then in session at that place. On May 12th, 1787, the Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia and sat until the 17th of September, when the new Constitution was promulgated. Within the year 1788 nine states had ratified the Constitution, and in spite of opposition it became binding. North Carolina adopted it in 1789. Presidential elections were held in eleven states that had adopted the Constitution, except New York, where the Legislature failed to make any provision for an election. The electoral votes being counted, George Washington received sixty-nine votes and John Adams thirty-four.

The fourth of March was the time appointed for the inauguration of the new government, but it was three weeks before a full meeting of both houses of Congress could be obtained; at length the votes were counted and George Washington was declared unanimously elected President, and John Adams having received the second number of votes, Vice President.

A statue of Washington in Wall street in New York marks the spot where the "Father of his Country" took the oath of office. Federal Hall was situated at the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where now stands the United States Sub-Treasury Building. On the balcony overlooking the open space of Broad street, Washington stood in the presence of both branches of the National Legislature and an immense concourse of citizens. Chancellor Livingston of New York administered the oath of office in the following words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Chancellor then proclaimed him President of the United States. This was answered by a salute of thirteen guns and the shouts of the multitude. Then bowing, the President retired to the Senate Chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address.—*Altered, with some additions, from Frost's History of the United States.*

April 30. 1889. The Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States was celebrated by the organization in the Long room, Fraunces Tavern, New York, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The pledge taken by the members of the Society, on joining, is as follows: We pledge ourselves to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

April 30th, 1803. The Cession of Louisiana by France.

On the day following the signature of the Treaty of Paris (September 30th, 1800) a secret treaty was concluded at St. Ildefonso between

France and Spain. This was the Treaty by which Louisiana was restored to France. The failure of the Treaty of Amiens to restore a permanent peace induced Napoleon to transfer the Louisianas to the United States. He consulted Berthier and Marbois; the conference lasted far into the night; Berthier opposed it, Marbois favored it. Early the next morning he called Marbois to him and said "Je renonce à la Louisiane. Ce n'est point seulement la Nouvelle-Orleans que je veuxe ceder; c'est toute la colonie sans en rien réserver." (I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I wish to yield, it is all the colony, without reserving anything.)

The interview took place on the 10th of April, the decision was made on the 11th. On the afternoon of the same day the negotiations opened by an abrupt question from Talleyrand to Livingston whether the United States wished for the whole of Louisiana; Livingston, who had been instructed only to negotiate for New Orleans and the Mississippi boundary line, said, "No, we only want New Orleans and the Floridas." But he soon found he was dealing with a much larger question, and Monroe arriving the same day from America, with fresh instructions to aid in its disposition. Napoleon empowered Marbois to negotiate for France, and instructed him to consent to the transfer provided he could secure 50,000,000 francs. He did secure 80,000,000, 20,000,000 of which were to be applicable to the extinguishment of claims against France, and 60,000,000 were to be paid in cash to France. When it was concluded Napoleon said, "Cette accession de territoire, affermit pour toujours la puissance des Etats Unis, et je viens de donner à l'Angleterre un rival maritime, qui tôt on tard abaissera son orgueil." (This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I give to England a maritime rival, which sooner or later will lower her pride.)—*Treaties and Conventions between the United States and Foreign Powers. 1889.*

The French Expedition against San Domingo under Gen. Leclerc (February 12th, 1802 to December, 1803), had proved an utter failure. 55,000 French troops and 200,000,000 francs had been sacrificed. War with England was daily becoming more imminent, and the plans that Napoleon had prepared in regard to Louisiana were impracticable. The offer made by Jefferson to pay Spain for the Floridas was received, but instead of accepting it Napoleon now proposed to transfer the whole of Louisiana itself. This, as we saw above, was accepted by the United States, and the immense tract then called Louisiana, embracing all the vast territory west of the Mississippi, was added to the country at a cost of $15,000,000.

April 30th, 1812. Louisiana admitted to the Union.

Louisiana, the Creole State, the fifth to be admitted to the Union.

The earliest record of exploration was that of De Soto, who landed in Florida, and made the journey through the woods to the swamps of

the Mississippi in 1541. He died the year following and was buried in the waters of the great river. In 1673 Marquette and Joliet descended the river to the mouth of the Arkansas. In 1682 La Salle followed the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of Louis XIV. took possession, and in honor of the king called it Louisiana.

In 1698 two frigates sailed from Brest under the command of Pierre le Moyne Iberville and his brother Bienville; who entered the Mississippi and fortified Biloxi, and in 1700 ascended the river; this appears to have been the first successful settlement, but finding their location unhealthful Bienville moved the settlement to Mobile. In 1706 the colonists were led to the present site of New Orleans, where they made a stand and unfurled the flag of France.

In 1712 Louis XIV. gave to Anthony Crozat the exclusive privilege, for fifteen years, of trading in Louisiana, of sending a ship once a year for a cargo of slaves to Africa, working mines, etc., etc., one-fourth of the profits to revert to the king. Crozat in 1717, transferred all his interest to a chartered company, "Compagnia des Indes-Occidentales," under the leadership of John Law, a Scotchman. The capital of this concern was in 200,000 shares, amounting to 100,000,000 livres. The concern was extended and became a National Bank, causing a speculative mania that lasted until May, 1720, which finally involved in ruin half of the French nobility. In 1731 the concern resigned its interest to the crown, who in 1762 ceded all Louisiana to Spain, but in 1800 Spain reconveyed the province back to France by the Treaty of St. Ildefonso on October 1st. In 1803 France ceded the province to the United States. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans was organized (March 26th) comprising nearly the limits of the present State. The Act of April 8th, 1812, admitted the Territory of Orleans into the Union as the State of Louisiana, the remainder of the Territory having been organized as the Territory of Louisiana with its capital at St. Louis on March 3d, 1805, but on the 4th of June, 1812, the name of that Territory was changed to Missouri. Under the above Act Louisiana became a State on April 30th, 1812.

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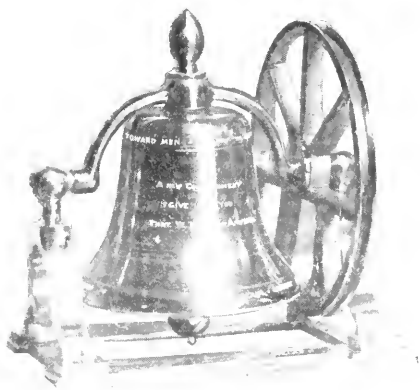

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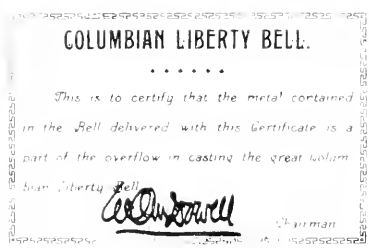
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